DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLI, No. 21 Section 1 April 24, 1931.

NEW SUGARS REPORTED

The Associated Press to-day says: "Weeds like dandelions and golden rod contain three newly discovered sugars, valued by Government chemists at $50,000 a pound. The Bureau of Standards, in announcing this discovery yesterday, said the sugars were not previously known to science. They were found by Dr. R. F. Jackson, of the bureau, and his assistant, Miss Emma McDonald, while studying the amount of levulose or fruit sugar that can be obtained from inulin...The new sugar triplets will bring 3 additions to the approximately 75 previously known members of the sugar family. Only a few of these ever find their way to kitchens or dining tables. Whether the new sugars will have any practical use is not yet known...."

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE REPORT

Industrial gains were made in March, while downward tendencies were shown during the first half of April, according to the thirty-second monthly report of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry, operating under the auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board, and made public at New York yesterday, according to the New York Times to-day. "The summary indicated the written opinion of representatives of more than 8,000 industrial concerns. The month of March saw gains in average daily production in the heavy industries as compared with February, and consequent increases in consumption of materials by them," the report said. "Distribution of commodities by freight showed gains that were only slightly smaller than expected at this time of the year. Retail trade, as measured by value of transactions, gave some encouraging indication of increased buying. Commercial failures, as measured by numbers and liabilities, increased less than a seasonal amount. Wholesale prices during March maintained the level attained in February, but showed tendencies to fall off slightly during the first half of April....When all these factors are taken into consideration, there was visible improvement in business during the month of March. This improvement seems to have been checked in April."

SPANISH GOVERNMENT

A Madrid dispatch to-day says: "A Constituent Cortes, to which will be assigned the gigantic task of framing a new constitution for Spain and solving all such important problems as the exact form of separation of the Church from the State, readjustment of the land-holding system on an equitable basis, reorganization of the army and the status of Catalonia and other separatist provinces, will be held June 21, it was announced after a meeting of the Cabinet last night...."

AUSTRALIAN BANK CONDITIONS

A Sydney dispatch April 23 states that there was a run on the New South Wales State Savings Bank April 22 and the bank will be closed until negotiations for its amalgamation with the Commonwealth Savings Bank have been completed.

Section 2

Carl Williams on Cotton

Carl Williams, a member of the Federal Farm Board, at the annual meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers Association, at Augusta, Georgia, to-day, said: "This discussion on 'The Outlook for American Cotton' may serve two purposes. First, it may provide some indication of the actual supply and demand situation. Second, it may at least indirectly answer that concerted, centrally-directed, sometimes vicious propaganda on the part of certain special cotton trade interests to the effect that the policies of the Federal Farm Board and of the cotton cooperatives are responsible for the present reduced consumption of American cotton and are rapidly ruining foreign markets for the American cotton farmer. That farmer is suffering to-day from reduced power caused by low cotton prices and, along with the textile industry, is suffering from a greatly reduced demand for cotton goods. A common enemy is hurting both the cotton grower and the cotton spinner. That enemy is the acute, unusual, especially-severe business depression that has engulfed the entire world and has been especially felt in the more industrialized nations. The drop in the consumption of cotton goods has been brought about by five things: first, the drop in business activity; second, reduced earnings of labor in both city and country; third, smaller income from agriculture caused by extensive drought and the low price of farm products; fourth, by sharp and drastic falls in the prices of all raw materials, especially those from the tropics, such as rubber, coffee, and tin; and, fifth, the fall in the value of silver. Practically all of these factors, except the unusual drought last summer in this country, can be traced directly to the recession in business activity....In the United States this year the acreage will be cut somewhat. It is too early to guess how much, but it is safe to say that it ought to be more. The real salvation of the southern cotton farmer this year will depend more on his ability to raise his own food for the family and feed for the teams than on high prices for cotton. To sum up the whole situation, therefore, it would appear that the actual outlook for American cotton is to-day brighter than it has been at any time in the last two years. The low point of restricted use of American cotton abroad has probably been reached and passed. Prospects are all for an actual reduction in the cotton supply of foreign countries outside of Russia. Time is certain to bring definite recovery in business activity and industrial production in foreign countries...."

Forestation

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for April 23 says: "When President Hoover, one day this week, planted a tree on the White House grounds he....gave an example to be followed, for trees are indispensable to our national well being. Their planting is not to be confined to lawns and roadsides, but extended to the creation of forests, and also to their care and preservation. Forest products are indispensable to our lives of to-day. Lumber in its manifold purposes, fuel, railroad ties, mining timber and paper, is among the requisites of modern life. But the timber supply is being used up four times faster than the growth. If one takes a few minutes to consider how much in daily life he is served by lumber and then considers the unbalanced situation between production and consumption he must see that here is a great problem for the people of to-day. This problem can be met only by planting more trees in the proper places. We are hearing a great deal

now about power, and may hear still more a little later. Water power is a natural resource of great importance, and if we are to preserve it we must remember that the regulation of the flow of streams is largely through the forests. Recreation also is becoming of greater importance, or at least is given wider recognition than in earlier times. Forests form a great part of the recreation spaces. So, timber, water power and play depend upon the forests...."

Land Utilization

An editorial in The Kansas City Star for April 15 says: "One of the major problems that will have to be solved in the near future is the proper utilization of land. There will be thousands of acres seeded this spring to corn or cotton that can not possibly produce a profitable crop unless the growing season is decidedly better than the average. This is marginal land....Much study is being given to the utilization of land. Very little dependable information is available. The poorest areas should be devoted to the production of trees, those that classify as marginal should be seeded to grass and legumes, and the best devoted to the production of crops...."

Marketing

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 18 says: "To produce quality at low cost and to sell at an advantage is the aim of every manufacturer and every farmer. Manufacturers have the advantage of the farmers both in production and merchandising. They are able to control production in a more definite manner. Much of their production is non-perishable and more easily stored to await demand. They are in a better position to finance themselves at lower rates of interest. It occurs to Farm and Ranch that among the important duties of every chamber of commerce, representing as it does the commercial and business interests of the city and community, is to aid farmers in securing a good market for their products. Too often have chamber of commerce officials become enthused over the production of some specialty, like tomatoes, watermelons, and other perishable products, only to neglect plans for selling, leaving the farmers to hold the sack at the end of the season. ...One season of loss will send him back to cotton. Organized, he has a better opportunity to locate a market in which he can sell to advantage. It therefore becomes not only the duty but a part of good business of commercial organizations to do their part toward developing good markets for farmers in their territory...."

Newsprint Price

The New York Times of April 23 reports that the Great Northern Paper Company became on Tuesday the first of the newsprint manufacturers in this country to follow Canadian manufacturers in reducing the price of newsprint, when it notified its customers it would maintain its competitive position in the marketing of newsprint. The report says: "Canadian manufacturers announced the price for a ton of newsprint, effective a week from tomorrow, would be $57 a ton delivered in New York. Customers of the Canada Power and Paper Corporation also were informed that in addition there would be a reduction of $5 a ton from the current price of $62, retroactive from January 1. Other Canadian manufacturers have set $3 a ton as the retroactive figure from the first of the year. The Great Northern Paper Company has mills at Millinocket, Me. It produces about 225,000 tons of newsprint annually, distributes its product in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Middle West and

in the South. It supplies about ninety newspapers. Newspaper publishers, users of newsprint and manufacturers here and in Canada have expressed concern over the newsprint situation. Heretofore, the price for newsprint delivered in New York has been $62 a ton, with corresponding prices for other zones...."

Uruguay's Nutria Export

As a result of the success with which efforts of Uruguayan breeders to raise nutrias in captivity has been met, the Minister of Industries issued an order on December 30, 1930, permitting the exportation of live nutrias bred on farms under the supervision of the Bureau of Agriculture. Until only recently, the nutria was considered a wild animal and its shipment from the country prohibited in accordance with the provisions of the law of April 27, 1928, forbidding the exportation of game animals. The present action on the part of the minister, however, is only provisional and will be promptly abrogated when necessary. The order further specifies that the Bureau of Agriculture shall choose the animals to be exported and fix the number that may be shipped during any given period. (Diario Oficial, Montevideo, January 8, 1931.)

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Kansas City Star for April 15 says: "The Federal Department of Agriculture has set aside 10 million dollars out of the 20 million appropriated for agricultural rehabilitation and credits to be used in establishing agricultural credit corporations. Credit is one of the determining factors in profits and losses from farming...These new credit corporations must be organized under a cooperative basis, the capital stock being furnished by members. To this will be added funds from the Government loan for rehabilitation, making it possible to extend a much greater amount of credit than could be furnished by local banks to individuals. There can be no criticism when farmers borrow money for productive purposes at a low rate of interest with ample equity in their business to insure repayment of capital. During periods of stress when all commodities are selling at low prices there is little possibility of excessive depreciation in the value of their holdings. This new provision for capitalizing the borrowing power of the farmer will meet an immediate and pressing need. The Department of Agriculture is justified in extending this help under prevailing conditions where farm activities are hampered by inability to obtain financial assistance."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 23.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8 to $9.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $9.10; vealers, good and choice $7.50 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.25 to $6.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.75 to $9.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 78¼ to 80¼¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 81½¢; St. Louis 80¢ to 80½¢; Kansas City 74¢; No.2 hard winter, Chicago 82¼¢; Kansas City 72½¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 56¾¢ to 57¼¢; Minneapolis 48½ to 49½¢; Kansas City 48½¢ to 51¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 56½¢ to 58¢; Minneapolis 50½¢ to 52½¢; St. Louis 57½ to 58½¢; Kansas City 50½¢ to 52¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 29½ to 30¼¢; Minneapolis 26 5/8¢ to 27 1/8¢; St. Louis 32¼ to 32½¢; Kansas City 31½ to 32½¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged $7.50-$9 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; $5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $3.75-$4.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; $2.75-$2.85 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.80-$2.10 in the East; $1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.50-$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.25-$1.30 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $2.75-$3.50 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales $2.40-$2.87½ f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Round type cabbage $1.75-$2.25 per western lettuce crate in terminal markets; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. South Carolina Pointed type $1-$1.10 per 1½-bushel hamper in a few cities. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, $1.60-$2 per standard crate in consuming centers; 95¢-$1.05 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York Baldwin apples, A 2½ inches up, $1.75-$2 per bushel basket in New York City; $1.75-$1.80 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 9.38¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 15.34¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 10.05¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 10.08¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25¢; 91 score, 24¾¢; 90 score, 24½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 14½ to 15¢; Young Americas, 15 to 16¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XLI, No. 22 Section 1 April 25, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT ON FEDERAL EXPENSES

The press to-day says: "President Hoover and his Cabinet devoted themselves at their meeting yesterday to discussing a statement of comparative Government expenditures for the three fiscal years from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1932, which showed, apparently, that the outlay for the fiscal year beginning July 1, will be $315,799,083 less than during the current fiscal year, ending June 30. Interest was added to this estimate of a reduction in the cost of maintaining the Government by comparison with the Treasury daily statement, which showed that expenditures from July 1, 1930, up to yesterday were more than $800,000,000 in excess of the Federal income for the same period....

"In explanation of the tabulation considered at the Cabinet meeting, the President said yesterday to the newspaper representatives: 'Copies of the budget will be handed to you. You will note that the expenditures for the present fiscal year will be about $4,435,000,000, as compared with $3,994,000,000 in the last fiscal year, and as compared with the appropriations of $4,119,000,000 for the next fiscal year. These totals include only post office deficits, not the whole working expenditure of the Post Office Department.

"'The budgets for all three years are greatly influenced by the increased expenditures for construction work in aid of unemployment, for relief to agriculture and for increased services to veterans, but it will be seen that these increased expenditures are somewhat offset by reductions in other directions....'"

CHILEAN NITRATE COMPANY

The New York Times to-day says: "Adherence of the minimum number of companies to Cosach, the new Chilean nitrate monopoly, required for the release of the proceeds of Cosach's recent bond financing of approximately $34,000,000, has been secured. This step virtually creates the Compania de Salitre de Chile, or Cosach, which has assets of more than $750,000,000. Hitherto the company has been a skeleton organization...."

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

The New York Times to-day says: "The Bank of America review describes the low prices for wheat and wool and a cessation of external borrowing as the more immediate causes of Australian difficulty in balancing international receipts and expenditures. The analysis cites as contributory causes high production costs for Australian products, a high and insufficiently flexible wage rate and an internal price scale which is well above the world level. The review asserts that, despite a steady decline in export values in the last three years, imports continued heavy until early 1930, when, with foreign borrowings halted, payments exceeded receipts to an extent that resulted in a serious exchange situation. An increased tariff sharply decreased imports in the latter part of 1930...."

Section 2

British Civil Service

The British Medical Journal for April 11 says: "...When the permanent civil service was first established its organization was appropriately such as had reference to the purely administrative, fiscal, and clerical duties it had to perform. Later it was found that certain specialized scientific and technical matters, as distinguished from simple administrative problems, had to be handled by the departments, and a small number of professional experts, usually acting in a purely consultative capacity, were introduced into the staff organization, where they occupied a subordinate position. Of recent years there has been a great enlargement in the sphere of governmental activities; the work of the professional, scientific, and technical members of the service has grown in value and importance; the character of this work has largely ceased to be merely advisory; and there have even been established separate departments of scientific, industrial, and medical research. Yet with all this the position and status of technical members of the staff relative to that of the purely administrative members has scarcely changed....In association with any professional group in a government office it will usually be found advantageous to have a small advisory committee of representatives of the whole profession concerned. ..."

Corporation Farming

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 18 says: "Combinations of capital, mergers of banks and corporations, mass production and centralized control through holding companies have given some of our captains of industry the idea that the same kind of organization and operation would be successful in the development of the agricultural industry. ...Corporation farming may prove a success from the standpoint of low cost of production on such crops as wheat in sections adapted to the use of large power machinery, but from what we read in Kansas papers, it is depopulating the rural districts of the western section of that State, and grass is growing in the streets of the once prosperous towns. Just how long the exploitation of the soil will have any measure of success has not been determined....We do expect to see larger farms in many sections of the country and probably some corporation farms will succeed. We do believe, however, that agriculture is the kind of business that will succeed best in the hands of farmers, just as banking should be confined to those who have had the training and opportunity to engage in it."

Georgia's Farmer-Banker Plan

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for April 15 says: "Favorable comment is being made in leading newspapers of the country upon the wisdom and promised results of the farmer-banker agricultural program here in Georgia. Industrial leaders and publicists, noting that 115 of the 161 counties in the State have pledged prosecution of the 'live-at-home' farm reform, are regarding the working out of the plan this year as of more interest to American farmers than any developments of the Soviet five-year plan in Russia. Agricultural actuaries are of the opinion that if our Georgia farmers, backed by our cooperating bankers and supply men, demonstrate the expected economics and profits of this home-support plan, it will quickly become a contagious custom all over the agricultural areas of the Nation. It will be the writing of a new 'declaration of independence' for the individualist farmers of the country, putting them upon solid terms of credit and prosperity without

need of recourse to Federal or State financial relief measures. The man of the soil who lives year in and year out 'on his own' will stand up in his community as an economic freeman, making his own terms with the world of finance and trade...."

Mississippi Conditions

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for April 23 says:"... Despite the depression and the drought, Mississippi is not in so bad a way as the casual observer would be led to conjecture. Carl C. White, State Auditor, points out that 'total bonded indebtedness, including the short-term notes, does not exceed $29,000,000 at the present time. There is no just reason for bondholders to become alarmed. The present situation will not continue.' Luckily for Mississippi! No State, however boundless its resources, can afford to have its credit rating called into question, particularly when it is on the eve of an expansive highway improvement program requiring issuance of a large amount of bonds. Presumably, the people of Mississippi are not in sympathy with any delay in meeting the State's full faith and credit obligations if only because they would later shoulder the burden of such folly by paying higher taxes...."

Southern Real Estate

Manufacturers Record for April 23 says: "With the coming of spring there has been a noticeable quickening of interest in southern real estate. The demand is not spectacular, but sales of all types of property have been increasing. From Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana and other parts of the South, reports of real estate transfers are becoming more numerous. The amount of money involved in such transactions indicates that a substantial volume of business is being developed above the usual seasonal activity. Sound real estate is one of the surest of investments. The history of some of the Nation's greatest fortunes bears this out. And there can be little doubt of the fact that based on past experience the price at which well-located property has been selling in the present depression is much below the figure that will be regarded as its value later on. Real estate, in common with other investment values, has always emerged from depressions at a higher level. To-day, farm land and business property can be bought at prices considered to be far below reasonable worth when based on any ordinary expectation of normal growth of the United States...."

Timber Land

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 18 says: "The burning of woodlands in order to improve the grazing or to destroy ticks is a most wasteful practice. In the first place, ticks are not destroyed in any great numbers. Second, it is very doubtful about the improvement obtained in the grazing possibilities of the land. There are thousands of acres in eastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, northern and central Louisiana and Arkansas that can grow timber more profitably than any other crop. Nature did not intend any other crop for much of this soil. They are natural timber growing regions and with few exceptions, agriculture has not prospered. Timber is the only crop that we are unable to overproduce. Therefore the setting of fires to burn brush or to destroy ticks also destroys all young trees and prevents the development of an industry that has proved profitable in times past. In many European countries one is not allowed to cut a tree without planting another in its place...The Forest Service, both National and State, should receive the hearty cooperation of all citizens in the timber belts of the Southwest."

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THE PRESIDENT ON BETTER HOMES WEEK

President Hoover on Saturday issued a statement advising "all the people" to observe Better Homes Week, beginning April 26. (Press, Apr. 26.)

NATIONAL DEFICIT

The press to-day says: "In no peace-time year of the Nation's history prior to the World War was there a Government expenditure, exclusive of postal costs, as great as is the present deficit of $809,677,181, it was revealed on Saturday by an examination of figures available at the Treasury following the announcement by President Hoover on Friday that an effort was being made to cut 1932 expenditures $316,000,000 under those of the current year. It is anticipated that in the year ending June 30, 1931, the total expenditure will be $4,435,029,000...."

KANSAS FARM CORPORATIONS

A Topeka dispatch to-day says: "Roland Boynton, State Attorney General, announced yesterday he would bring ouster proceedings against all farming corporations in Kansas engaged in the raising of crops for profit. The action, he said, would be brought in conformance with a resolution of the House of Representatives which directed the suit. The resolution was passed during a recent Legislative session at which a law also was enacted prohibiting issuing charters to corporations 'farming for profit.' Mr. Boynton said the question to be decided was whether the law under which the corporations were formed granted 'any authority for formation of corporations for farming for profit.'"

MIDDLE WEST CONDITIONS

For the first time in seventeen months, the general level of employment in the Middle West rose definitely last month. The monthly review of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank shows that employment in ten industrial lines rose nine-tenths of 1 per cent and earnings gained 4 per cent between February 15 and March 15. Employment in four nonmanufacturing groups receded one-tenth of 1 per cent and wages declined 1½ per cent. But for the fourteen groups, as a whole, employment improved seven-tenths of 1 per cent and earnings 2.8 per cent.

SCHOOL BUSES CARRY 2,000,000

The Associated Press to-day says: "...In buses, large and small, 2,000,000 children go to and from school, some of them carried many miles from scattered homes in the open country, others from comparatively short distances in and around the cities. The recent death of several children in a blizzard-bound school bus in Colorado turned the attention of the Federal Office of Education to the part played by that means of transportation in American education. It found that practically every State ran school buses last year. All told, 50,000 went the daily rounds, bringing their youthful charges to 17,000 schools. The cost was placed at about $40,000,000 for 1930 alone."

Section B

Bank Failures

Declaring that it is "more constructive to seek remedies and methods of prevention, rather than excuses for bank failures in either general or specific economic factors," the American Bankers Association Economic Policy Commission issued at New York to-day the first section of a study on the banking situation it has made for the parent organization in which it takes the stand that the major correction is to be worked out within banking itself along lines of good bank management rather than through any drastic legislative measures. Official figures show, says the report, that during 1930 in the Nation as a whole 1,345 banks with deposits of $868,000,000 suspended either permanently or temporarily reaching a climax of 344 closures in December, but "fortunately there has come since the opening of the year a very distinct change for the better," since the number of failures dropped to 199 in January and to 78 in February. (Amer. Bankers Assoc. Statement, Apr. 27.)

Graded Beef Buying

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for April 25 says: "More people are buying beef by grade. In the last six months of 1930, 47 per cent more Federally graded beef was sold than in a similar period of 1929. An even bigger increase was reported in January and February of this year. This is a good sign. The more people get into the habit of buying food products on the basis of quality, the better returns there will be eventually for the farmer who produces quality stuff."

Jewish Farmers

Eighty thousand Jewish farmers are "holding their own, despite the present economic depression." So runs the thirty-first annual report of the Jewish Agricultural Society. Thirty-one years ago, we read, there were only 216 Jewish farm families in the United States. To-day there is a Jewish farm population of more than 80,000. The area under Jewish operation approximates a million acres. Every State in the Union has its quota of Jewish tillers of the soil, and, states Gabriel Davidson, general manager of the society, they "are becoming more and more an integral part of the American farm population." Last year the society loaned $6,550,000 to Jewish farmers, and located employment for 17,060 Jewish young men. A unique experiment which may be of interest to other groups is being tried by the society near New York. The society has purchased a tract of land near New Brunswick, New Jersey, and subdivided it into five-acre poultry-and truck-farms, and settled a selected group of workers, who are thus enabled to combine a job in New York City with work on the farm. The society, we read, hopes that this may lead to a cure for the dreadful conditions prevailing in some of the highly seasonal industries, such as the needle group. It believes that the peak seasons in such an industry can be staggered in arrangement with the rush periods on the farms.

Maine's Potatoes and Railroads

A Boston dispatch to-day says: "The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad may fairly be described as a county utility. It happens that the county is as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island together. It happens also that the county is dominated by the potato crop and that the prosperity of the railroad is based on that crop. When the big New England railroad systems were in distress ten years ago, the Aroostook Line was making money right along. One acre in every twenty-five acres planted in potatoes in the United States is in this county

and one bushel in every ten produced in the country is an Aroostook County product. The county is proud of the crop and the road is proud of its record. They cooperate. The road provides sidings for the storage of millions of bushels of potatoes. Distribution is so arranged that potatoes are shipped eleven months every year and sometimes throughout a year. The use of refrigerator cars resulted from the cooperation of the road and the Potato Exchange. In the last season the road hauled 48,000 carloads of potatoes raised in the county and delivered 95 per cent of the cars at Southern Maine junction points on the day following the loading. One 16-mile branch line furnished 5,032 cars of potatoes."

Soybeans as Human Food

Soybeans, three million acres of which are raised for cattle food and other agricultural uses in this country, have been recommended to the American Chemical Society as the ideal human food by Dr. A. A. Horvath, now of the United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, but formerly in charge of extensive soybean research at the Peking Union Medical College, China. Nearly half of the world's total population uses soybeans daily as a protein food, replacing meat. A hundred generations of Chinese have been raised on this source of protein, and Doctor Horvath called this one of the world's most extensive biological experiments. Doctor Horvath explained that one pound of soybeans costing wholesale two cents contains as much protein and fat as two pounds of beef. A new Austrian process is now being used to remove the beany taste from soybean flour and make it suitable for wider general use. (Science News Letter, April 25.)

Texas Farm Finances

Manufacturers Record for April 23 says: "The manner in which the farmers of Texas are meeting their obligations to the Federal Land Bank of Houston is set forth in appreciative fashion in a letter from M. H. Gossett, president of the bank, to a member of Congress from Texas and forwarded to the Manufacturers Record by E. C. Barkley, vice president, Second National Bank, Houston. Referring first to an allegation that 200 farmers in one Texas county 'can not meet their semi-annual installments on their Federal Land Bank loans' and to an outside request for postponement of foreclosure proceedings, Mr. Gossett says: 'The Federal Land Bank has yet to order its first foreclosure in the drought area in northwest Texas, a territory larger than the State of Ohio. We have loaned $56,340,000. Weather conditions have been subnormal in all this area for 1930, and all staple crops like cotton, wheat and sorghum grains suffered severely from drought. In June, 1930, the existence of severe drought was recognized. We have closed in new loans, since June 1, 1930, in the drought area, $3,791,000. Average amount of installment in this area for the same time is $2,539,000. Deducting 11 per cent, the average refunding loan, it follows that the Federal Land Bank has passed in new funds to this area $1,200,000 in excess of total payments due the bank. If prophecies that half the borrowers could not pay and that a firm collection policy by the bank would result in wholesale foreclosures, had proved true, there now would be a delinquency in this area in excess of $1,250,000. As a matter of fact, total delinquency to the bank as on February 28, 1931, is less than $200,000 in the entire State...."

Wool Corporation

An editorial in The National Wool Grower for April says: "Wool growers generally seem to appreciate (1) that after four years of declining wool prices the time has come for a change, and (2) that the National Wool Marketing Corporation, which is their own institution, has brought benefits in the last year that are most considerable, and can do still more in the future. The growers' confidence in their own establishment for which they fought and worked so many years is being manifested by the increase of patronage and consignments to the corporation this year. This is being done by adherence of practically all the wool consignors of last year and by addition of large numbers of new members who are signing agreements in the various associations which make up and govern the National Wool Marketing Corporation."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "Dr. W. W. Skinner, expert of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils...has just returned from a visit to the islands, during which he investigated their resources and industries. He found the people scarcely able to provide for themselves because for two generations they have depended upon their single crop of sugar cane. The Virgin Islands can not hope to compete under present conditions with Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and Hawaii in the production of sugar, but Doctor Skinner sees no reason why they should not develop other crops that will make them self-sustaining, or nearly so....The bay oil industry has by no means reached a maximum development. Methods of reaping the bay plant and of extracting the oil are antiquated. Doctor Skinner sees inviting possibilities for expanding this industry if it is handled in the right way. Furthermore, the Island of St. Croix is especially adapted to the production of insecticidal plants which are of great value in American agriculture. The Virgin Islands need rehabilitation. There is no reason why they should be considered an economic failure merely because one industry has collapsed."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 24.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $9 to $9.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $9.10; vealers, good and choice $7.50 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.35 to $6.95; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.10 to $7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.75 to $9.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 78½¢ to 80½¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 81¾¢; St. Louis 80¢ to 80½¢; No.2 hard winter, Chicago 82¼¢; Kansas City 72½¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 55¾¢ to 56¼¢; Minneapolis 47½ to 48½¢; Kansas City 48¢ to 50¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 56¢ to 58¢; Minneapolis 49½ to 51½¢; St. Louis 56¢ to 57½¢; Kansas City 50½ to 52¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 28¢ to 29¢; Minneapolis 26¼ to 26¾¢; Kansas City 31½¢ to 32¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $8-$8.75 per double-head barrel in the East; $5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes $1.90-$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.50-$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.25-$1.30 f.o.b. Stevens point. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $3-$3.50 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales $2.42½-$2.75 f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Round type cabbage $1.75-$2.12½ per western lettuce crate in terminal markets; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. South Carolina Pointed type 65¢-$1 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, $1.50-$2 per standard crate in consuming centers; 95¢-$1 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $1.87½ per bushel basket in New York City; $1.75-$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 9.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 15.09¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 10.14¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 10.14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25¢; 91 score, 24¾¢; 90 score, 24½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 14½ to 15¢; Young Americas, 15 to 16¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLI, No. 24 Section 1 April 28, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT CREATES PERSONNEL COUNCIL

The press to-day says: "Following out his desire of years to reorganize the administration of Government personnel so as to attract an even better class of employees to Government service and guarantee for them better opportunities, President Hoover issued yesterday an Executive order creating a Council of Personnel Administration to help him evolve plans to attain this end.

"Another purpose of the move, according to a statement by the Civil Service Commission, will be to avoid excessive increase in personnel from year to year. The President designated the heads of ~~xxx~~ various Government Departments as members of the council and made provision for committees of business, industrial and educational leaders to assist in making available to the Government, the best personnel practices of industry. The department heads appointed are Thomas E. Campbell, president of the Civil Service Commission; Colonel J. Clawson Roop, director of the Bureau of the Budget; Herbert D. Brown, chief of the Bureau of Efficiency; Ezra Brainerd, jr., chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of Veterans' Affairs...."

THE PRESIDENT'S EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

Asserting "there has been a perceptible improvement in general conditions," Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, yesterday announced that he would retire early next week from active participation in the work to go abroad for a study of European employment problems, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Colonel Woods said he would continue to act in an advisory capacity along with other members who soon are to return to former positions....Fred C. Croxton, vice chairman of the committee, will act as chairman in the absence of Colonel Woods....'I think we can say,' Colonel Woods declared, 'that there has been a perceptible improvement in general conditions, but it is not enough to justify the committee in discontinuing its work. Although simply appointed for the emergency, the committee is going to continue....'"

BRITISH FEDERAL BUDGET

A London dispatch to-day says: "A proposal to levy a tax of one penny in the pound sterling (about 2 cents in $5) on land values featured the annual budget presented to Parliament yesterday by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer....The proposed tax, if ratified by Parliament, can not become effective within two years, as preliminary valuation must be made on all land holdings. Aside from this provision for a future date, Mr. Snowden's budget offers no new taxation whatever....The budget's two major totals show estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending next April of $4,016,830,000 and estimated revenue, based on the present system of taxation, at $3,830,000,000, leaving a deficit of $186,830,000. The only existing tax which will be increased is that on gasoline, which, beginning tomorrow, will be 12 instead of 8 cents a gallon. That increase is calculated to make up $37,500,000 of the shortage...."

Section 2

Age and Ability

A Cleveland dispatch April 26 says: "Under a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, Leland Stanford Junior University set to work recently making a comparison between the working capacities of young and old persons. Keith Sward, Assistant Professor of Psychology at Western Reserve University, participating in this research, made a comparison between professors at two of the leading Pacific coast colleges, using intelligence tests. The young and old scored in the tests just about equally, he said to-day. The young were a little more speedy. Age, however, did not impair quality and accuracy. Professor Sward examined two groups, forty-five men in each. In one group, ages ranged from 25 to 45 and in the other from 60 to 80. 'The older men were slowed down,' Professor Sward said, 'but their age did not seem greatly to impair the quality and accuracy of their work. We found greater difference between members of each group than between the two groups. We also found a close correlation between high standing on the tests and the background of the individual. The professors who had attained Who's Who distinction or were members of honorary societies like Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Phi or Tau Beta Pi made consistently higher scores than others. This was a good basis for the validity of the tests.' While the professors were pondering over their problems, Professor Sward made notes on their comments to one another. He found the elderly men made many more self-disparaging and self-belittling remarks than the younger...."

Business Conditions

A summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for the months of March and April, is issued by the Federal Reserve Board: "Further increase in industrial activity was reported for the month of March, which usually shows little change from February. Factory employment and pay rolls increased by the usual seasonal amount between the middle of February and the middle of March. The volume of building contracts awarded in March showed considerable growth, largely of a seasonal nature. The general level of wholesale prices continued to decline. Industrial production increased 2 per cent further in March and the Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index stood at 88 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, compared with 104 per cent in March 1930. There was a considerable increase in daily average output of steel, which ordinarily shows little change from February to March, while production of automobiles increased by about the usual seasonal percentage. Activity at cotton mills increased slightly, contrary to the ordinary seasonal movement, and there was a substantial increase in output of shoes. In the first half of April steel mill activity declined. The number of men employed at factories increased between the middle of February and the middle of March by about the usual seasonal amount. In the iron and steel and automobile industries somewhat larger than usual increases were shown and at textile mills and shoe factories, where the number employed ordinarily declines in March, substantial increases in employment were reported. In the agricultural machinery and petroleum refining industries and at car building shops, employment declined contrary to the usual seasonal trend, and in the automobile tire and fertilizer industries employment increased less than usual. Volume of building contracts awarded in March increased considerably from February, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, reflecting in large part developments of a seasonal

character. Contracts for residential building increased seasonally and were in about the same volume as a year ago, while contracts for public works and utilities rose to the high level of March 1930. Volume of freight-car loadings increased seasonally in March and department store sales increased during the Easter season by about the usual amount.

Family Care

The cost of caring for families in need during 1930 in 100 American cities may be estimated at more than $40,000,000, according to a statement just issued by the United States Children's Bureau. The reported expenditure, $39,397,480, is nearly double that of the previous year, when $20,891,726 was reported spent for family relief. The $40,000,000 represents the cost of the major portion of relief given in the 100 cities but falls short of the entire bill owing to the omission of grants by agencies from which reports were not available. Sums expended by missions, municipal lodging houses, or other agencies providing individuals with temporary shelter or food are not included in the bill for family relief, nor was relief in the form of "made work" provided by emergency committees and charitable agencies included. Mothers' pensions or mothers' allowances usually given under the statutes to needy widows for the support of their children were also excluded, except in four cities, because such grants are not appreciably affected by economic changes. Expenditures by agencies giving relief to veterans only were likewise excluded. These facts are revealed by a study of reports of public and private relief agencies assembled by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor for the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. The cities covered in the reports include 40 cities of 50,000 to 100,000 and 60 of 100,000 and over. They form a representative American group, diverse in economic and industrial characteristics and of wide geographic distribution.

Game Conservation

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for May says: "When the first furrow was plowed in America the problem of game conservation was created. For the past twenty years--since the problem gained public recognition--organized sportsmen, naturalists and Government agencies have argued for and against a multitude of cure-alls to preserve the small game on agricultural lands. Meanwhile the game in farming regions has diminished; landowners have been cajoled, put upon and offended; and the general public has remained more or less indifferent. The root of the matter lies in our system of so-called free hunting. Sportsmen have seen their license fees used to restock the country with game birds and have demanded their 'inalienable' right to shoot their share. Farmers have reluctantly harbored the game on their lands, experienced an invasion of irresponsible hunters, and invoked the trespass laws. Cooperation and common sense have gone by the boards, and the game has been the chief sufferer....Great credit is due the American Game Conference, a national gathering of sportsmen and conservationists, for the American Game Policy it has adopted and recommended to every citizen interested in conserving our wild life. This policy opens the door wide for cooperation between landowner and sportsman, striking directly to the heart of the small-game question. It is the first national recognition of the landowner's place in our conservation program....As a vital part of the program to be pursued, the following is urged: 'Recognize

the landowner as the custodian of public game on all other land--land not publicly owned--protect him from the irresponsible shooter, and compensate him for putting his land in productive condition....make game management a partnership enterprise to which the landholder, the sportsman and the public each contributes appropriate services, and from which each derives appropriate rewards.' This is recognition that bag limits, restricted seasons, restocking, predator control and all other conservation schemes for small game are subordinate to the essentials of feed and shelter which only the landowner can supply. If he is to supply them, if the American people want game to be preserved, payment must be made for his services. Two States, Michigan and Texas, already have in operation shooting-preserve laws giving the farmer a stake in the game....Reports from Texas are that game has doubled where the plan has been in force. Making small game a cooperative crop ought to pay big dividends all around."

Hawaiian Conditions

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1930 made a study of the commercial, industrial, social, and sanitary conditions of the working classes in Hawaii. A summary of its findings is given in the Monthly Labor Review. The principal industries of the islands are the growing of sugar cane and the making of sugar, and the growing and canning of pineapples, but there are many other industries of less importance. It was found that the average full-time weekly earnings of the male workers ranged from $7.86 in the manufacture of overalls and shorts to $40.26 in the printing industry. Those of females ranged from $6.96 on the pineapple plantations to $16.63 in the printing industry.

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "Organizations to facilitate distribution of seed loans under the relief appropriations authorized by the last Congress are functioning throughout the areas that were hard hit by the drought last year. Twenty-two States are included in the official drought list, and in addition loans are also being made in parts of Michigan, Kansas, New Mexico, South Dakota and Wyoming. Of the $45,000,000 authorized for this purpose the National Advisory Loan Committee, that is functioning in active cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, estimates that $35,000,000 will be used....A vast amount of organization has been necessary to take care of the demands over such a wide area from borrowers under the various allocations of funds for seed loans, farm rehabilitation and capitalization of credit corporations, but the work has progressed as rapidly as possible. A more permanent feature of present efforts is the encouragement that will be given the formation of strong credit organizations that will continue through normal times. Such institutions with sufficient capital and efficient management can be made a most important part of the rural credit system, supplementing for all time the needs of agricultural borrowers in local districts."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 27.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $7.75 to $9.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $9; vealers, good and choice $7.50 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $7.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.35 to $7.55; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.85 to $7.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $9 to $10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25. Note: (Minimum of first cattle quotation should have been $8 instead of $9 on Friday)

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 78 5/8 to 80 5/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 81½¢; St.Louis 80 to 80½¢; Kansas City 73½ to 74½¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 82¢; Kansas City 72½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 52 to 53¾¢; Minneapolis 45 to 47¢; Kansas City 46 to 47½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 52 to 53¾¢; Minneapolis 48 to 50¢; St. Louis 53 to 53½¢; Kansas City 48 to 49½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 26¾ to 27¢; Minneapolis 24 1/8 to 24 5/8¢; Kansas City 29¢; St. Louis 28 to 28½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the nine designated markets (Sannanah holiday) declined 16 points to 9.26¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 15.05¢ for the ten markets. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 9.94¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 10.02¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged $6-$8.25 per double-head barrels in the East; $5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.75-$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.35-$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.15-$1.25 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, $1.25-$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; 90¢-$1 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $2.50-$3.25 per 24-pint crate in city markets; $2.12½-$2.40 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 68¢-$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type $2-$2.35 per western lettuce crate in city markets; $8-$9 bulk per ton f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $1.75-$2 per bushel basket in New York City; $1.75-$1.85 f.o.b. Rochest New York McIntosh $2.25-$2.50 in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24½¢; 91 score, 24¢; 90 score, 23¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 14 to 15¢; Young Americas, 14¾ to 15½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLI, No. 25 Section 1 April 29, 1931.

LONDON WHEAT CONFERENCE

The United States was invited April 27 by the Canadian Government to attend an international wheat conference in London on May 18, according to the press of April 28. The report says: "The invitation was delivered at the State Department by Dr. Hume Wrong, Canadian charge d'affaires....The London conference will undertake to find some means of solving the problem of disposing of next season's wheat surplus, a problem complicated by the existence of a heavy surplus from the 1930 crop...."

The press to-day says: "Following a conference with President Hoover yesterday, Secretary Hyde announced that he had selected Nils A. Olson, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to represent the Department of Agriculture at the international wheat conference opening at London May 18. Mr. Olson, it is understood, will not act as an official or diplomatic representative of this country, but will be authorized to take part in the general economic discussions. His selection will be confirmed by the State Department....The Farm Board is also expected to send a representative to the London conference."

GERMAN WHEAT DUTY

A Berlin dispatch to-day states that a reduction of about 50 cents a bushel in the duty on wheat will be decreed by the Cabinet this week. The report says: "Stocks of domestic wheat and rye have reached a low level, so the government believes Germany can absorb about 20,000,000 bushels of cheap foreign wheat without endangering the nation's agriculture...."

CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION

A New York dispatch to-day states that the Canadian grain commission, headed by Sir Josiah Stamp, which is endeavoring to ascertain the effect of trading in grain futures, arrived at New York April 28 to prepare its fact-finding report, before Sir Josiah sails for Europe to-day. The report says: "The royal commission, which has just completed its investigations in Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Minneapolis and Chicago, will make its report to Premier Bennett shortly. Members of the commission revealed they had informally interviewed Alexander Legge, (former) chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in Chicago."

SAWFLIES FOR CANADIAN WHEAT FIELDS

A London dispatch to-day reports: "Ninety thousand sawflies, each carrying a cargo of destructive parasites, sailed yesterday for Belleville, Ont., to do battle against the little insects which menace the wheat fields of Western Canada. The 'parasite zoo' is traveling under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board. Agents for the marketing board collected the sawflies in the wheat fields of England last fall and the grubs later were infected with small parasites. Careful propagation produced a healthy crop of vermin which is expected to mean death to the Canadian variety."

ST. LAWRENCE WATER POWER

An Albany dispatch April 26 says: "While no formal announcement was made from the Executive Chamber, it is understood that Governor Roosevelt has already signed the Cornaire bill, setting up machinery for the State's power project on the St. Lawrence River...."

Section 2

Business Trends

Alvan T. Simonds, president of Simonds Saw and Steel Company, writing under the title "Foretelling the Business Trend" in Industry for March 21, says: "My assistant John G. Thompson and I have for over ten years been studying carefully and intensively every possible phase of the relationship between money rates, business activity, security prices and commodity prices. For three years we have been broadcasting the proof of the statement that since the war every major swing in business activity has been forecast months in advance by major swings in money rates. The most convincing proof that we have given has been the accurate forecasts published months in advance. Every major swing including the impending revival through 1931 has been forecast correctly. This revival will take place unless the unfailing forecaster of the past fifty years fails to function as it has for every major swing during that time....During the past fifty years, major swings in money rates have forecast accurately, months in advance, every major swing in business activity, i.e. fourteen upward swings including the boom of 1929 and fourteen downward swings including the depression of 1930. Sales planning, production planning and budgeting could have been based upon these forecasts without an error in the forecast in any instance. We are firmly convinced that failures to forecast coming booms and depressions since 1884 at least would be inexcusable except on the ground that before the war accurate and reliable data were not collected and reported promptly...."

Canadian Wheat Pool

A Regina, Sask., dispatch to the press of April 28 says: "The Grain Marketing Act, as applicable to the 100% wheat pool, was declared unconstitutional by the Appeal Court of Saskatchewan Monday. The pool may appeal, but, in any event, it is too late for a referendum this year."

Council of Personnel Administration

The three advisory committees to meet with the Federal members of the Council of Personnel Administration were named April 27 by the Civil Service Commission. They are as follows: Industrial Committee--H.H.Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company; Arthur Young of the Industrial Relations Councilors; C. R. Dooley, personnel manager of the Standard Oil Company, New York; J. W. Dietz, personnel manager of the Western Electric Company. Committee Representing Independent Personnel Organization--L. W. Wallace, secretary of the American Engineering Council; Alfred Flinn, director of the Engineering Foundation; W. F. Willoughby, director of the Institute for Government Research; C. R. Mann, chairman of the American Council on Education; H. S. Person, managing director of the Taylor Society; W. S. Donald, secretary of the American Management Association, and W. V. Bingham, director of the Personnel Research Federation. Committee Representing Educational Institutions--Edward L. Thorndyke, head of the department of physchology of the Teachers College of Columbia University, New York City, and W. W. Carter, head of the department of education of Ohio State University. A committee of city school superintendents to represent the secondary and commercial schools is yet to be named.

At the same time the Civil Service Commission made public the specific objectives of the President's move to improve the Federal service. They were listed as follows: 1.--To establish a more effective liaison system between the Civil Service Commission and the several

departments. 2.--To coordinate personnel administration in the Federal service. 3.--To make possible partial or permanent careers. 4.--To improve selection methods. 5.--To attract better people to the service. 6.--To reduce waste due to excessive turnover of the better qualified employees. 7.--To provide for the pooling of findings of Government agencies in personnel matters. 8.--To avoid excessive increase in personnel from year to year. 9.--To provide for the training of personnel assistants in each department as an integral part of the Government's program for personnel administration. 10.--To make available to Government departments the best personnel practices of industry. 11.--To develop a more adequate record of personnel records. 12.--To meet the immediate needs while building a more effective system.

The following five members of the council shall constitute an executive committee: Chairman--President of the Civil Service Commission, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the chief of the Bureau of Efficiency.(Press, Apr. 28.)

Research and Industry

Nature (London) for April 11 contains an extensive review of a report of the British Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. This says in part: "The evidence indicates that a disconcerting lack of appreciation of the fundamental importance of scientific research and even of the value of cooperation still pervades important sections of our basic industries. Under modern conditions, the idea of trade secrecy still cherished by a few of our industries has lost its value, and trade secrets are never long hidden from the scientific investigator. Development now depends on cooperation and the prompt application of accurate knowledge, and until these habits of cooperation and research have been acquired by such industries, their recovery inevitably lags and the position of the research associations remains precarious...."

School Taxes

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for May says: "Something that concerns the whole country happened recently in North Carolina. The legislature committed that State to the maintenance of a state-wide six months' school term from other sources of revenue than the general property tax. The effect is to transfer that much of the load of school costs from the local community to the State as a whole. It is a step that many, observing the drift of things, have felt was bound to come somewhere. The States, by means of regulation and requirements, have been exercising a steadily growing control over local communities in the conduct of their schools, roads and other institutions. And control carries with it the risk of having to assume responsibility. The demands upon local communities have all been made in the name of progress and improvement, and most of them were of that nature. But they cost a great deal of money. Property taxes, within this generation, have increased several hundred per cent in every State. Recent lean years in various farming sections have made it an acute question whether such tax levies are any longer supportable. In an announcement lately sent out by the president of the National Education Association, it is stated that 'A number of counties claim they are not able to open schools at all next year.' The natural recourse in such circumstances is to check the responsibility back to the State. It will be interesting to see how much local taxpayers will be saved by this shifting of

the burden. For the cost must be apportioned somewhere. The State is put to the necessity of finding and exploiting new sources of tax revenue that can bear the load. That is not so easy, in the absence of any feasible means of taxing intangible wealth. Anyone discovering an escape-proof method of accomplishing that would meet with one of the heartiest welcomes on record."

Virgin Islands

Governor Paul Pearson of the Virgin Islands has been interviewed by Chester Morton for the May Review of Reviews. The interviewer writes:"...President Hoover has lately transferred jurisdiction over the Virgin Islands from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior and appointed Dr. Paul Pearson of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, as the islands' first civilian governor. When Doctor Pearson went to the islands he was accompanied by a staff of experts in various fields. What the President has done is to set up a model government qualified to assist the colonial people to economic safety and surety. Herbert D. Brown, chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, was in St.Thomas at the time of the Presidential visit. It was his third official visit to study conditions and to suggest avenues of escape from depressing poverty. Mr. Brown is enthusiastic about the islands' future and believes that eventually they can be made prosperous. Not disguised by island officials is the economic plight of the islands. Their only industries are the manufacture of sugar and bay rum. Agriculture is seen as the white hope for the islands; experts have tried to convince native farmers of the value of diversifying crops. 'Native' is misleading, for the inhabitants are really not native. The Carib Indians whom Columbus found there were driven out centuries ago--their place taken by Negro slaves imported from Africa. The population is now 95 per cent black. Amazing is the high degree of literacy, 98 per cent. Everyone speaks English. The present governor of the islands arrived to take office only eight days ahead of the President. 'We hope to make the Virgin Islands a popular resort for both winter and summer,' he said. 'The climate is semi-tropical; the temperature ranges from 70 to 94 degrees, with an average of 81 the year round. We are planning to have a modern hotel built by next fall, and to start construction on golf courses soon. There are swimming and fishing and boating, of course, horseback riding and other sports.'...Bermuda onions, tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers, grown in the Virgin Islands, have appeared in New York winter markets. It is hoped that an extensive trade in vegetables may be built up as one means of allaying the economic distress. The United States Department of Agriculture maintains an experiment station in St. Croix, and a demonstration farm is planned with the purpose of encouraging the farmers to diversify their crops...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 28.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $7.50 to $9.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7.25 to $8.75; vealers, good and choice $7 to $8.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.30 to $7; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.15 to $7.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.65 to $7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $9 to $10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis 78 5/8 to 80 5/8¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 72½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 54¢; Minneapolis 44½ to 46½¢; Kansas City 46 to 47½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 53 to 54½¢; Minneapolis 47½ to 48½¢; St. Louis 53½ to 54¢; Kansas City 48 to 49½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 28¼¢; Minneapolis 24 1/8 to 24 5/8¢; St.Louis 29¢; Kansas City 28½ to 29¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged $6-$7.50 per double-head barrel in the East; $5 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains brought $1.75-$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.35-$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.15-$1.20 f.o.b. Stevens point. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $2.50-$3.25 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales $2-$2.40 f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials. $1.25-$2 per standard crate in consuming centers; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 75¢-$1.15 per 1½-bushel hampers in terminal markets. Texas Round type $1.75-$2.50 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $5.50-$5.75 per barrel in New York City; bushel baskets $1.75-$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points to 9.30¢ per pound. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 15.08¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 9.96¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.04¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24¢; 91 score, 23¾¢; 90 score, 23½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 14 to 15¢; Young Americas, 14¾ to 15½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLI, No. 26 Section 1 April 30, 1931.

SECRETARY LAMONT ON BUSINESS An Atlantic City dispatch to-day states that Secretary of Commerce Lamont defended the administration's policy in dealing with unemployment and the business depression at the opening session at Atlantic City yesterday of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Declaring that the Federal Government did everything in its power to restore prosperity, Secretary Lamont said that corrective influences had been at work for months and "business is even now sluggishly responding" to economic readjustment after one of the most severe declines since the Civil War and probably the worst industrial cataclysm the United States has ever known. Secretary Lamont emphasized the necessity of industry controlling speculative booms by "sitting on the bulge" before the booms reached the "mob psychology stage."

A second press report on the meeting states that the keynote of the many addresses which concerned the need for industrial stabilization was that it was industry's problem to integrate production and consumption and set its house in order rapidly to avert threatened political action.

TRADE CONDITIONS International influences of the World War were reported yesterday by a committee of the International Chamber of Commerce to be "still exercising a profound and far-reaching effect upon the commerce, economic conditions and normal processes of international trade of the world," according to the press to-day. The report said recovery depends upon "the restoration of economic balances and adjustments which were upset by war conditions, war debts, surges of nationalistic sentiment, changed political boundaries, new alignments in industry, new tariff walls and overstimulation of productive effort in some countries."

COTTON ASSOCIATION HEAD An Augusta, Ga., dispatch April 26 states that Cason J. Calloway of Lagrange, Ga., was elected president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the close of its convention at Augusta, April 25. "The association in a resolution urged the Department of Agriculture to replace the present cotton standards for staple lengths with new standards on the ground that present standards are based on poor character cotton and thus are not in line with present requirements based on good type of fiber. In another resolution southern railroads were urged to adopt the Taylor scale of freight rates."

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAIN PARK Timberland totaling 93,000 acres in the heart of the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee will pass into the keeping of the Government within a few weeks for perpetual preservation in the greatest national park of the East. Representatives of the park commission of the two States reached an agreement yesterday with the Champion Fiber Co., owners of the forest land. The tract involved contains 18 miles of the main Smoky Range and the finest mountain peaks in the area, among them are Le Conte, 6.593 feet high; Mount Guyot, 6,621 feet, and Clingman's Dome, 6,642 feet. Next to Mount Mitchell in North Carolina these are the highest peaks in eastern America. (Press, Apr.30.)

Section 2

Billboards

An editorial in The Miami Herald for April 22 says: "The State of Maryland has found a way to control billboard advertising along her public highways. There has been a great deal of agitation in Florida over the tendency to hide the landscape by huge billboards of more or less artistic value. County commissions, especially those who have a regard for the beauties of the roads under their care, have prohibited billboards anywhere on the rights of way. But it has been thought that there would be no way to prevent the erection of billboards on property owned outside of rights of way. Maryland has found a way. After a vigorous fight in the legislature, law has been enacted in that State which gives the State road commission jurisdiction over all billboards within 500 feet of a public highway. And, furthermore, the law authorizes a tax upon the advertising on billboards and the proprietors of the boards must pay a license to do that sort of business. The theory of the law in Maryland is that the public has a right to an unobstructed view from any and all of the State's highways, and that advertisers who take advantage of the opportunity of exploiting their wares furnished by these wayside billboards ought to pay something for the privilege. All of which is well and good, and the suggestion is respectfully submitted to the legislature of Florida with the hope that that body may find a way to limit, as much as possible, the view-obstructing billboards that disfigure so many of the State's fine highways."

Florida Cattle Raising

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 24 says: "Giving greater attention to stock raising and undertaking to bring the cattle up to a high point in grading, Jackson County, Florida, is bidding for attention and promising to take a front place in this important industry. Marianna now reports activities along this line that are highly pleasing to all who hope to see cattle raising more extensively carried on, and feel sure that there is money to be made and prosperity ahead for those who go into the matter carefully and with the intention to win success. Information from the county seat is to the effect that during the last year expansion has been noticed in the cattle raising industry, a special development noticed in regard to the Marianna Fruit Company, which had already large herds, but lately acquired a fine lot of cattle from the Thompson Ranch, in Alabama. High-grade cattle were purchased, numbering more than five hundred head, to be unloaded at Cottondale, and put on the pastures of the company, in that section. It is stated that the Marianna concern has lately added some high-grade stock and is proposing to improve the breeds, giving the cattle ample range and expecting to have one of the largest establishments of the kind in Florida....Although Florida could and should produce dairy products to supply its own demand, it is well known that a very great amount of milk and cream are imported, and that Florida produces comparatively little butter and cheese. Livestock for beef is not produced in great quantity, although Florida consumes as much as many States much larger in population. The situation in Florida at present is such as to suggest greater encouragement for the raising of livestock of all kinds, and for much greater extension of dairying. That every farm should have some cattle, if no more than a cow or two for the needs of the farmer and his family, is evident. That the State can

raise cattle for beef, profitably, is being proved in various sections. The expansion of this industry in Jackson County is noted with interest, and the success attained there will influence others to go further and increase the production...."

Governors' Meetings

An editorial in The Outlook for April 29 says: "The executive committee of the annual conference of State Governors has completed its work on the program of the conference and revealed its nature. The Governors will meet in French Lick, Indiana, on June 1, 2 and 3. They will not discuss prohibition, nor water power, nor public utilities, nor wage insurance, nor unemployment. 'Inasmuch as the chief object of the conference is an exchange of ideas and experiences,' says the executive committee in a whopping non sequitur, 'so far as possible controversial subjects are avoided.' One had supposed that controversial subjects were precisely the ones on which an exchange of ideas and experiences was most necessary. Instead of discussing controversial subjects, the Governors will discuss the cost of local government, land utilization and State planning, motor safety and executive duties and responsibilities...."

Irrigation in South Dakota

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for April 24 says: "There has been quite a change in respect to the retention of moisture in South Dakota over the past 10 or 20 years. Not so long ago, everyone seemed to be engaged in an eager effort to drain all available land. Great drainage ditch projects were promoted and established. Almost every slough was subjected to the attention of the drainage enthusiasts. As a result, it became extremely easy for our normal rainfall to rush into the streams and creeks and down through the rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. That moisture was needed far more in South Dakota than in the lower Mississippi basin but it was sent hurrying along on its way. Now we are devising ways and means of retaining that moisture. Some farmers are planning to keep the moisture instead of permitting it to rush away from their property. Various communities are creating lakes in order to have a dependable supply of moisture in all seasons. The movement is being encouraged through some troublesome experiences with the drought last year. The reversal is distinctly to our advantage and definite benefits will accrue from the policy that appears to be growing in popularity."

Newspaper Readers

M'Cready Sykes, writing in Commerce and Finance for April 29, says: "At the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association last week, A. M. Clapp, of the Clinton (Iowa) Herald, analyzed a survery of the 'reader interest' appearing in various parts of our current newspapers. He reported that the survey showed that sports news is being played far beyond what the interest of readers warrants, a finding in accord with one's inference from observed facts. Only 5 per cent of the women and 29 per cent of the men answering a questionnaire among the readers of a list of metropolitan newspapers followed the sports pages. The percentages among readers of papers of smaller range were for the women 3 per cent and for the men 19 per cent. Eighteen per cent of the women readers of the metropolitan dailies were interested in the editorials, but the men rose to 25 per cent. In the smaller dailies, 33 per cent of the men and 46 per cent

of the women read the editorials, a not wholly assuring comparison, as the editorials in the larger papers should be the better. The stock exchange quotations found surprisingly few students; among the metropolitan papers, 7 per cent of the women and 18 per cent of the men read them regularly; the small dailies showed 3 and 25 per cent respectively. Probably the metropolitan readers have been a little more thoroughly cleaned out. People who read newspapers have apparently not yet turned in great numbers to bonds, for in the large city dailies only 1 per cent of the women and 2 per cent of the men read the bond figures; among the small dailies the women were sunk and the men touched 1 per cent...."

Oregon Lumber

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 23 says: "Oregon ranks second in the United States in production of timber, and has one-fifth of all the standing timber in the country, according to a report just compiled by the school of forestry at O.A.C. The annual lumber crop, amounting to nearly 5,000,000,000 board feet, is valued at $110,000,000. It is cut by 750 sawmills, and 47,000 men are employed in its production, according to the report. Fifteen of the country's national forests are in Oregon. The Pacific Northwest, the report shows, has nearly 1,000,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, or one-half of the total for the United States. The annual crop furnishes 40 per cent of the Nation's supply, or enough to build 48,000,000 houses, and is valued at $350,000,000."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Southwestern Stockman-Farmer for April 15 says: "One result of the world-wide depression, in Texas at least, has been to emphasize the importance of living at home, according to the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service. In demonstrations, alone, it is reported that 62 beeves were put into cans in 19 Texas counties in the month of January. On the hoof, these beeves were valued at $1,000. In cans, the value is nearly $4,000, the extension service estimates. 'It is not the profits but the low prices for animals and the sobering effect of food shortages in many parts of the State that gives the meat canning work its great impetus,' says Miss Zetha McInnis, home industries specialist in the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service. 'Last year,' she stated, 'farm women and girls in home demonstration clubs canned more than $2,000,000 worth of meat products, exclusive of those dried or brined, but this record will be broken in 1931 if January figures are indicative of the whole year.' Such work as described is one of the most important farm enterprises, and the extension services of the various States are rendering a great service in promoting it."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 29.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $7.50 to $9.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $8.75; vealers, good and choice $7 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.15 to $6.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.30; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.65 to $7.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.85 to $10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 80¼ to 82¼¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 81½¢; St.Louis 80 to 81¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 73¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 45 to 47¢; Kansas City 46½¢ to 48¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 54 to 55½¢; Minneapolis 48 to 49¢; St. Louis 54 to 55¢; Kansas City 49 to 50½¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 27 to 27½¢; Minneapolis 24 1/8 to 24 5/8¢; St. Louis 29¼¢.

Spaulding Rose potatoes from Florida ranged $5.90-$6.50 per double-head barrel in the East with f.o.b. sales $5 at Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.90-$2.10 per 100 pounds in the East; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.35-$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; $1.10-$1.15 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, brought $1.25-$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; 85¢-$1 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $2.90-$3.50 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales $2.67½-$3.05 f.o.b. Hammond. South Carolina pointed type cabbage $1-$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas round type $1.75-$2.50 per western lettuce crate in a few cities; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $2 per bushel basket in New York City; $1.75-$1.80 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Baldwins $2 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points to 9.19¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 15.36¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 9.82¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 9.91¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24¢; 91 score, 23¾¢; 90 score, 23½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 14 to 15¢; Young Americas, 14¾ to 15½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLI, No. 27 Section 1 May 1, 1931.

BUSINESS STABILIZATION

An Atlantic City dispatch to-day says: "A national plan whereby industry may budget production in every line of manufacture a year in advance and control the rate of industrial expansion and the release of new inventions, was presented to the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States yesterday as a substitute for 'the law of the jungle' resulting from needless expansion during prosperous periods. Industry and business were urged by proper planning and organization now to try to avoid a future depression. The plan envisaged the national organization of trade units which would be made quasi governmental, an estimating of total consumption and budgeting production in consonance with demand and the setting aside of reserves to guarantee an income to labor in the same manner as surplus accounts now are built up to guarantee return to capital.

"It was proposed also that the inter-nation depression, in so far as it was caused by the drastic decline in the value of silver, be attacked through the machinery of an international conference of the nations most interested. A resolution to that effect is now in the hands of the resolutions committee and provides that the present session pass it on with approval for ratification by the International Chamber of Commerce which meets in Washington next week.

"A national banking policy by Congress was advocated by Controller of the Currency John W. Poole, who urged that Congress make it possible for the strong banks in the commercial centers to extend their facilities to the outlying communities, effecting a system of branch banking under national sponsorship, national control and national standards...."

COMMODITY RAIL RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday ordered railroads operating from southern territory to trunk-line territory and Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts to carry butter and eggs at third-class or less rates. The order also was made to apply to butter and eggs transported between points in southern territory and from Evansville, Ind., to southern destinations. (Press, May 1.)

A Chicago dispatch to-day reports: "Western railroads filed suit in Federal District Court yesterday to enjoin the Interstate Commerce Commission from putting new rates on grain and grain products into effect on June 1. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has estimated its probable annual loss at $3,000,000 under the new rates and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at $2,000,000."

WHEAT EXPORT

A Seattle, Wash., dispatch to-day states that negotiations were completed yesterday by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation for lease of the Hanford Street elevator of the Port Commission for the movement of wheat to export markets. The report says: "The elevator plant, which has a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels of bulk and 850,000 bushels of sacked wheat, will be taken over to-day by the grain corporation, which plans to export 10,000,000 bushels of wheat a year through Seattle."

Section 2

Argentine Farm Aid

A Buenos Aires dispatch to the press of April 30 says: "In an effort to assist corn farmers through the difficult situation created by unusually low prices the Bank of the Nation has decided to lend them 2.5 pesos per hundred kilograms of corn shelled and in sacks ready for exportation. The loan is equivalent to 21 American cents per bushel and is 65 per cent of the present selling price, which is equivalent to 32 American cents per bushel. Early in March the bank advanced to farmers 1.5 pesos per 100 kilograms, which was equivalent to about 12.5 cents per bushel, but this has proven insufficient. The Minister of Agriculture April 29 addressed a proclamation to rural landlords urging them to reduce their rents, pointing out that rental accounts for 25 to 30 per cent of farmers' costs, that present rentals were established when grain prices were double the prices of to-day and that landlords should be willing to contribute their share toward solving the country's present critical economic depression by accepting lower rentals. Provisional President Uriburu made a similar appeal to landlords some time ago but they paid no attention to him."

Cheese Consumption

An editorial in National Cheese Journal for April says: "We hear a great deal about advertising cheese. All agree that the per capita consumption of cheese in this country is not what it might be, or should be. Germans and Englishmen eat twice as much cheese as we do. In Holland and France the per capita consumption is three times what it is in this country. In Switzerland five times as much. Why do these people stop eating cheese when they migrate to this country? Our population is largely made up of descendants of people from European countries where the per capita cheese consumption is much higher than in this country. Why don't they eat cheese here like they do in the mother countries? We believe that we will have to look further for the reason than to merely assume that lack of advertising is responsible. We are woefully weak in our selling methods, which include advertising, but we will have to do more than spend money for advertising to correct conditions. We will, we believe, have to make the kind of cheese the people want and get it to them in the way and form in which they want it. The right sort of advertising will stimulate interest, but it must be backed up by the right sort of product and the right sort of service. Individual business organizations are studying this big problem. They are spending money for advertising and they are trying to give good service. While they are doing it the great majority of our cheese factories are giving no thought whatever to the tastes and whims of the consumer. They are turning out 'cheese'--and what crimes are committed in its name! Sometime back we suggested that a widespread survey by the proper authorities might furnish the answer to the question of the kind of cheese that will build maximum demand and the form in which the consumer wants his cheese. We have heard of nothing attempted along that line. If the officials of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, for instance, would pause long enough in their efforts to make trouble for some poor cheesemaker to put on such a survey we believe they could render a real service to the industry."

Cotton Utilization

An El Dorado, Ark., dispatch April 27 states that Arkansas delegates to the national convention of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Richmond, Va., in July, have been instructed by the Arkansas federation to wear cotton dresses. The report says: "Miss Earline White of Jackson, Miss., national recording secretary of the organization, told the federation in convention at El Dorado that an effort would be made to give similar instructions to delegates from other States to promote greater consumption of cotton."

The press of April 30 reports: "Quarterly income accounts of the William Wrigley, jr., Company printed on cotton fabric provided yesterday tangible evidence of the efforts of the company to help growers of the staple. The fabric, coated so as to carry print legibly, bore also the company's letterhead and two illustrations. A program for purchasing $12,000,000 worth of cotton this year was announced recently by William Wrigley, jr., president of the company. The purpose was to leave in that area the proceeds from the sales of chewing gum in the South. 'Cotton for gum' is printed on the statement, with 'This letter written on southern cotton.'"

Food and Nutrition

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, writing under the title "The National Overweight" in The Scientific Monthly for May, says: "...One of the outstanding features of the modern social economy is the prominence of services contrasted with goods. Among the goods, the foodstuffs have declined in prominence, contrasted with other goods. Sustenance of the body makes relatively lower claims than formerly. With increased national income has resulted a subordination of revictualment which is not adequately appreciated. Evidence from census sources and from surveys of distribution suggest that the outlay of the American people to cover the food supply is not much over a fourth of the national income. Indeed it is coming to be realized that the inclusive outlay for the automobile is almost as much. Stated baldly, this implies that the automobile costs the statistical family as much as the food supply, and together the two take up about half of the national income. For the subject in hand, the importance of this lies in the relation between burden of subsistence and level of subsistence. When a country is poor undernutrition is likely to be prevalent. When from half to two thirds of the national income must be expended for the food supply, it is likely that the average plane of nutrition will be such as to entail underweight. Pressure of population on food supply tends toward underweight. When, on the contrary, a country is rich, undernutrition is likely to be of only incidental occurrence. The foodstuff that was once a luxury becomes a comfort, the foodstuff that was once a comfort becomes a necessity. When food supplies are freely abundant and only a fourth of the national income needs to be spent for foodstuffs, a high level of nutrition is likely to be maintained. A high level of nutrition tends toward overweight. Whenever it is easy to be fully nourished, it becomes easy to be overnourished...."

Hungarian Land Reform

"The Hungarian land reform was completed May 30, 1930. After this date no further expropriation can take place. During the reform 1,269,294 yoke of ground were divided up. The large estates suffered most. The greater part were expropriated as a tax without indemnification, a small part with indemnity. The indemnification caused

difficulties but was carried through with the placing of a foreign loan and with the issuance of bonds (Obligationen). The land reform had great results since it was possible to satisfy 500,000 out of the agricultural proletariat comprising 1,000,000 persons. Some were of the opinion that it was economically a mistake to cut up the large estates which have high yields into small properties giving lower yields, but it is possible to raise the yield of the small properties. The government should go further, since the proportion of land in large estates is still large. The next task will be a reform of entailed land." (Social Science Abstracts, March.)

Quarantines An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for April 18 says: "City folk often object to our agricultural quarantines, and discount their value....Too bad the city folk who have this sort of an idea could not read the unofficial report which Frank Swett, manager of the Pear Co-operative, has just made regarding damage from pear blight last year. Not that blight is carried in via the suitcases of the travelers, but it is typical of the degree of loss which many diseases and insects can cause. Mr. Swett estimates that in seven counties not less than 244,-032 trees were pulled out on account of the blight last year. Expressing it in trees may be a way that city folk will be impressed, for they recite with feeling that 'Only God can make a tree.' Some of these trees were old, some young, but all had a part in the economic and artistic life of the State. And the taking out of these trees is only a small part of the total damage which insect and disease pests cause agriculture. If a pest such as the Medfly got into this State, the pear blight loss would be tiny compared with the loss the Medfly could cause. The alfalfa weevil could easily cause greater damage. A considerable list might be presented. Yes, quarantines are based on a good reason."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 23 says: "New processes in refrigerating fruits and vegetables are giving nation-wide and world-wide markets to farm producers, especially to our small-acreage farmers. Sending thousands of miles to consumers green peas, in the pod, snap beans, asparagus, as well as celery and lettuce and other fresh vegetables, is a tremendously expanding business. This is the outcome of research in frozen pack work by scientists and this work would seem to be only in the beginnings. One of these workers, H. C. Diehl, has been stationed in the Wenatchee laboratory of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. Now he has been promoted in rank with headquarters at Seattle, in charge of frozen pack work. He will also keep close in touch with the work in Yakima as well as in Wenatchee. At a recent meeting of the Canners' league in California, Mr. Diehl exhibited Bartlett pears, showing the relation of maturity, handling and storage conditions to the quality in the canned product. Great numbers of our people are no longer satisfied with fresh fruits and vegetables in season in their own localities. They are buying them the year around, mostly at high prices and brought from long distances. This is true, notwithstanding the fact that hothouse production of tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., is also a growing, but restricted, business near the centers of population."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 30.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8 to $9.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers, (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $8.75; vealers good and choice $7 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.20 to $6.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.10 to $7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $7.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.50 to $9.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 80¼ to 82¼¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 81 to 81¾¢; St.Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 74¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 82 to 82¼¢; Kansas City 72½ to 73¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 53¢; Minneapolis 46 to 48¢; Kansas City 46½¢ to 48½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 53¼ to 54½¢; Minneapolis 50 to 51¢; St. Louis 53½ to 55¢; Kansas City 49 to 50½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 27¢; Minneapolis 24¼ to 24¾¢; St. Louis 29½ to 29¾¢; Kansas City 28 1/8 to 29¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes closed at $5.75-$6.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; $4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.70-$2.10 per 100 pounds in the East; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; $1-$1.10 f.o.b. Stevens Point. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $1-$1.60 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type $1.75-$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; $12 per ton f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, $1.25-$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; 80¢-$1 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. Louisiana strawberries, Klondikes, $3.25-$3.75 per 24-pint crate in city markets; $2.75-$3.15 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. New York Baldwin apples $2.10-$2.18 per bushel basket in New York City; $1.75-$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Baldwins $2 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points to 9.11¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 15.42¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.75¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 9.77¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24½¢; 91 score, 24¼¢; 90 score, 23¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 14 to 15¢; Young Americas, 14¾ to 15½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLI, No. 28 Section 1 May 2, 1931.

SALARY INCREASE DECREES The press to-day says: "The action of the Interior and Justice Departments in forbidding all salary increases for their employees, other than those required by law, was declared at the White House yesterday to have been adopted as the policy of the administration with President Hoover's approval...."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING An Atlantic City dispatch to-day states that reduction in the Hawley-Smoot tariff rates was advocated last night before the United States Chamber of Commerce by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of its board of directors. As a further means of aiding business recovery he advocated a lowering of the capital gains and loss tax. The report says: "Voicing the sentiments of organized business, he stressed the need of economy in Government operation and the application of interest payments by foreign governments to the ordinary expenditures rather than to the speedy wiping out of our own public debt. This, he said, is necessary that business may not further be burdened by taxation in times of business depression...."

At the close of the three-day nineteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at Atlantic City yesterday, the board of directors elected Silas H. Strawn of Chicago as president of the chamber. Julius H. Barnes of Duluth and New York was made chairman of the board. (Press, May 2.)

MCKELVIE TO LONDON CONFERENCE The Federal Farm Board has designated Sam R. McKelvie, member of the board, to attend the conference of representatives from the principal wheat exporting countries which will be held at Canada House, London, beginning May 18, to consider the world wheat surplus situation. Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California, will accompany Mr. McKelvie as Technical Adviser.

WHEAT CORPORATION RECEIVER ASKED A Topeka dispatch to-day says: "A petition asking appointment of a receiver for the Wheat Farming Company of Hays, largest of the farms corporations in Kansas, was on file yesterday in Shawnee County District Court. Roland Boynton, State's Attorney General, announced he would file ouster proceedings against the company and other farming corporations in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Kansas House of Representatives. Judge George A. Klien has issued an order restraining the company. The petition alleged that the concern had failed to pay dividends."

Section 2

Chemicals in The South

Manufacturers Record for April 30 says: "....To-day, there is established a growing chemical industry based on the South's generous supply of petroleum, natural gas, coal, lignite, sulphur, salt, phosphate, limestone, ores, clays and many other raw materials, as well as the products and by-products of its forests and crops which are being turned into cellulose and other products. In addition to the production in the South of some of the more common and basic chemicals, new and once rare products are being developed. Great plants for nitrogen fixation are shipping out ammonia by the carload. The South has led the country in the manufacture of fertilizer and in production of naval stores. Its cottonseed oil industry has been increased in value by chemical research. New products and uses for these products are being announced constantly. A primary need of the chemical industry is reasonably cheap power and fuel. The South has these in abundance in its coal, lignite, oil and gas, combined with a hydroelectric development that is steadily being expanded to meet the growing industrial needs of this section. Moreover, its abundant labor supply and transportation facilities and its surface water supply complete the full requirements of successful manufacturing. That is why in a comparatively few years the South has come forward as a great chemical manufacturing region, with an annual output valued at $2,000,000,000. The expansion of the future, however, will be on an even larger scale...."

Meat Prices

Wholesale prices of dressed beef dropped during April to levels that are from 27 to 32 per cent lower than a year ago, according to a monthly review of the livestock and meat situation issued to-day by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Almost all meats are now substantially lower than a year ago. Veal is 27 per cent lower at wholesale; fresh pork loins from 10 to 15 per cent lower, depending upon the weight; smoked hams from 14 to 20 per cent lower; smoked picnics, 30 per cent lower. The domestic trade in pork products was fair during the month. Prices of fresh pork showed a gradual decline until the final week of the month. Consumer demand for dressed beef was fair and showed a seasonable preference for hindquarters. Receipts of sheep and lambs continued heavy throughout the month and were heavier than for the same month of 1930 and considerably heavier than in March, 1931. Demand for hides was very quiet during the month, and prices moved lower. There was a little better demand for leather than in March.

Undulant Fever

Paris correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for April 25 says: "Dr. Arnold Netter has just presented to the Academy of Medicine a report on undulant fever and its development throughout the entire world. He thinks that the ravages of this disease will continue to increase in all countries in which it is known, including France, and that it is time that serious measures were adopted here against it. He regards as absolutely demonstrated that its causative agent is Brucella abortus, since Kristensen published his convincing observations. The true disease is the epidemic abortive fever that occurs in cows. The passage of the micro-organism through the sheep, the goat and the pig is only secondary, although dangerous for the person contaminated by these animals, in which its virulence is increased. Undulant fever is communicated by the goat to man by the use of milk

and cheese derived from the animal, whereas, when the micro-organism comes from cattle, contamination by the milk is more exceptional. The micro-organism is less frequent in cow's milk, and, in the digestive tract of man, traverses less easily the intestinal mucosa when it is derived from cow's milk. It is its passage through the goat that renders it more capable of infecting man through the digestive tract. The bacillus from cattle penetrates the organism of man through the skin--through cutaneous abrasions in persons having contacts with cattle suffering from epidemic abortion. That is why farmers, and more particularly dairymen and veterinarians who take care of sick cattle, are the ordinary victims much more than persons who have drunk milk from sick cows....Pasteurization is sufficient protection against cow's milk. The sale of milk from a herd of goats that is contaminated should be prohibited, for goat's milk does not withstand sterilization. Vaccination by means of heated cultures has been proposed by Dubois and Sollier for persons who are especially exposed through the nature of their occupation; for instance, on farms where there is an epidemic among the cattle, sheep or goats. Netter recommended that, before vaccination is advised in localities affected by epidemics, it would be well to wait until the procedure has been given a more thorough trial."

Wild Rice

Lawrence W. Pedrose, writing under the title "Wanted: A Wild Rice Harvester," in Scientific American for May, says: "...Wild rice has qualities said to be found combined in no other grain. High caloric content and the principal vitamins are claimed for it. It is easily digested and valued for its medicinal properties. Hospitals use it extensively in the treatment of dyspeptic disorders, and it also is popular as a companion dish with almost any kind of wild game. But despite the fact that the demand exceeds the supply, and the cost has risen to a dollar or more a pound, the character of the rice fields is such that it discourages improvement on the primitive and more or less efficient harvesting methods of the Indians. However, a fruitful field for experimentation is here, and it offers possibilities of establishing a domestic industry of great economic value...."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLI, No. 29 Section 1 May 4, 1931.

HEJAZ AND NEJD KINGDOM RECOGNIZED

The State Department announced yesterday that the United States is extending full diplomatic recognition to the dual kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd and its dependencies in Arabia. Notification of this action is being communicated through Ambassador Dawes to the Hejazi Minister at London. "The kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd and its dependencies," the department points out, "has been recognized by nearly all of the principal governments of Europe and it has entered into treaty relations with several of these governments....The capital of the Hejaz is Mecca, while that of the Nejd is Riyadh...." (Press, May 4.)

EUROPE SEEKS WHEAT CURB

A Paris dispatch to the press of May 3 says: "The urgent need for a world accord providing a large measure of stability in the production and exportation of wheat has resulted in a movement in Europe to obtain the services of Thomas L. Chadbourne, New York lawyer, whose unrelenting efforts for the last nine months have finally brought the principal sugar-producing countries within the framework of a five-year agreement. A permanent legal contract binding Cuba, Java and all the European beet-sugar nations to the Chadbourne scheme will be signed at Brussels next Saturday, and it is the feeling of most of the sugar experts concerned that Mr. Chadbourne's comprehensive experience in the sugar problem fits him for tackling the equally delicate wheat problem...."

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE CHAMBER MEETING

Six major problems affecting world trade, three of which are expected to cause much discussion, will be faced by the sixth annual congress of the International Chamber of Commerce on the eve of its meeting opening at Washington to-day, according to the press. The chief topics to be considered are tariffs, debts and reparations, the Russian five-year plan, silver, the world agricultural crisis and stabilization of employment and industry.

MANITOBA GRAIN BOARD

A Winnipeg dispatch to the press of May 3 says: "Calling on the grain growers of the prairies to unite behind a well-ordered plan that would prevent dumping of the 1931 crop immediately after it was harvested, Premier Bracken of Manitoba advocates setting up a government grain marketing board as a temporary measure...."

MOSQUITOES FOR PARESIS CURE

The press to-day says: "Artificial breeding of malaria mosquitoes in quantities sufficient to supply State hospitals for the insane with a cure for paresis has been made a new objective of the Public Health Service...Dr. Bruce Mayne will leave next week for a Southern State to choose the mosquito strain to be bred. Laboratory work will be conducted at some spot in the South and also at the National Institute of Health at Washington...."

Section 2

Federal Land Banks

More than 80 per cent of the outstanding first mortgage loans of the twelve Federal Land Banks have been made since 1922, after the deflation of farm land values had made substantial progress, while only 7 per cent date from the period of farm land inflation in 1920-21, according to a survey of the New York National City Company, reports the press to-day. The survey points out that a chief reason why the public is indifferent to these issues has been the great deflation in land values in the last ten years, and states that actually the total extent of the decline in the last eight years has been less than during 1921-22.

Illinois

Junius B. Wood, writing under the title "Illinois, Crossroads of the Continent" in The National Geographic Magazine for May, says: "...Illinois is a flower State--a fact which is seldom realized because the blooms which make its reputation are grown in greenhouses for commerce. It markets 200,000,000 flowers a year, shipping roses to California and peonies, carnations, gladioli, and chrysanthemums to other distant States. The hardy peony, 12,000 buds to the acre and 15 acres to a farm, must be harvested in a single month. A new variety sells as high as $100 a plant. The climate belts encountered between southern and northern Illinois lengthen the crop, and a field will be blooming in one section months after those in another have been cut....Illinois does not raise as much corn as Iowa, but it raises more than any single country outside of the United States. It also 'cans' more, that industry centering at Hoopeston, pioneer 'dry' city....Once Illinois was the leading agricultural State in the Nation; but, as farm prices have fallen and cities have grown, its acreage and livestock have shrunk. Its scientists gave the world a new agriculture based on permanent soil fertility, and it made cooperative marketing and cooperative grain elevators a success. It makes the machines for modern agriculture, manufactures food products, and it has become the food distribution center for the United States, if not for the world...Illinois is a leading State for the pampered cucumber. In its warm home it receives attention never dreamed of by its forefathers, who were only good enough for filler between hills of corn....Nature made Illinois a retreat for migratory birds, and State refuges lend encouragement. Each year 15,000 phesants and 50,000 pheasant eggs are distributed here. The marshes of the Illinois River are a duck hunter's Mecca. Ducks' air lanes lead from as far away as Great Bear Lake, on the Arctic Circle, to the Gulf, in the south....As a distribution point, Chicago is the center of the country for many things besides food--dry goods, general merchandise, jewelry, musical instruments, millinery, shoes, groceries, candy. It is a fresh-produce terminal, 30,000 cars of fruit from California alone being distributed there. Its pantry normally has on ice half a million tons of meat, enough butter and eggs to supply the Nation for six weeks, and cheese for seven. It is the largest grain market--400,000,000 bushels a year--and annual tradings in futures have reached 31,000,000,000 bushels, six times the crop of the Nation...."

International Highway

The projected international Pacific highway between Mexico and California appears to be nearing reality as a result of a conference of Mexican officials which has been meeting in Los Angeles under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Southern California, and which

made a five-day tour over various highways of the Southwest, says the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, in a recent bulletin, which continues: "The conference has been highly successful, even beyond the hopes of its sponsors, and it is believed that within another two years it will be possible for tourists to drive from Los Angeles to Mexico over one of the most picturesque and interesting tourist routes available in the world...."

Irish Land Ownership

A Dublin dispatch to the press of May 2 says: "The Cosgrave Government has played its trump card in the party game to obtain the agricultural vote in the approaching general elections. Seventy thousand tenant farmers May 1 became absolute owners of their land through the new land act just emerged from the Dail, designed to speed up the process of transfer from landlord to tenant. This measure, the last of a long series of land-purchase acts, finally disposes of the old problems of land tenure and rings down the curtain of a fifty-year-old struggle begun by Michael Davitt to obtain the land for the people. This is the biggest single transaction in Ireland's land-purchase history. The cost to the government, estimated at $50,000,000, will be met by an issue of land bonds in that amount. Bonds in a sum appropriate to each estate will be placed to the credit of the landlord immediately in the National City Bank of Dublin, from which he will draw dividends. Thus the landlord is now completely eliminated and the age-old grievance of the Irish farmers is ended. There are 150,000 of these farmer tenants in the Free State--the remaining 80,000 will receive full benefit of the new act in November. It is anticipated that the scheme will be in full operation within twelve months...."

Nut Crop

An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for April 25 says: "There can be no surplus of almonds in California in the same sense that we have a surplus of grapes and canning peaches because the Nation uses more almonds than California produces. However, there can be and threatens to be a surplus of low quality almonds in this State this year, and this discussion is for the purpose of pointing out a danger and suggesting a remedy. At the recent annual meeting of the Almond Exchange it was generally agreed that a sizable crop of almonds is in prospect, and it was very evident that unless every grower who can do so irrigates his almond trees, and unless those who can not irrigate practice the best possible cultural methods we will have too many low quality nuts. From now on the un-plump nuts will be more of a burden than ever because the exchange has finally completed the arrangements for carefully grading each lot of nuts delivered and paying for them on the basis of their relative quality. This, of course, will affect the price level of all almonds, whether delivered to the exchange or not. So in the face of a rather large prospective crop and short water supplies, it will pay to make use of water where available, or if not available to exercise the old cultivator and other means of making the nut fill up the cradle and grow up into useful nuthood. This is the year to strain a point in that direction, unless all signs fail."

Packers' Five-Day Week

A Kansas City dispatch May 1 states that Armour and Company officials have announced a five-day week working schedule for the packing plant's 3,400 workers. They described the new program as an

experiment, having in view economy and betterment of employment conditions. The five-day week recently was inaugurated at the Armour plant in St. Joseph, Mo., as an experiment.

Tuberculosis Eradication

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S. Dak.) for April 28 says: "Bovine tuberculosis eradication is a subject with which more South Dakotans should become familiar. The average city man usually dismisses the topic with the thought that it is something complicated and of no special relation to his welfare. In this, he is mistaken. Many Sioux Falls residents learned that yesterday at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon when they heard Harry J. Boyt, livestock commissioner, explain the purpose of the campaign now being waged against tubercular cattle. Testimony from experts shows clearly that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to human beings through various channels. Consequently, as a matter of health preservation, a determined effort is being made to remove tubercular cattle....Bovine tuberculosis eradication is growing in popularity. Cows are being tested now in all counties in Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and several other States. Tests are now embracing almost all of North Dakota and a large section of Minnesota. Much of eastern Nebraska has been tested. South Dakota, however, is a conspicuous laggard. There has been some opposition here due to a misunderstanding of the purposes and operation of the eradication system. The air is being clarified, however, and there is a likelihood of more progress in the future. Under the South Dakota law, the eradication is by counties. An area for testing can be established through a petition signed by farmers representing the ownership of 60 per cent of the cattle in a county. Such petitions have been circulated in Minnehaha County and signed generally but they have been blocked. Another attempt, we understand, will be made before long to advance the subject in this county...."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Utah Farmer for April 25 says: "Farmers should study carefully the revised 'agricultural outlook' just issued by the Department of Agriculture. During the latter part of January each year the department experts and those from the States combined their judgment in an effort to forecast as nearly as possible the probable trend of prices in various agricultural commodities. Later on in the spring the specialists survery the situation in farming sections to determine as nearly as possible what farmers intend to plant, and how much. The report on 'farmers' intentions to plant' has just been issued and the revised outlook is in terms of this report....There are many more factors than the intentions to plant to be taken into consideration in judging the future of any particular crop, and farmers are advised to study the complete outlook report in connection with the present one."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 1.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8 to $9.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $8.75; vealers, good and choice $7 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $6.75 to $8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.35 to $7.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.35 to $7.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.50 to $9.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 80 5/8 to 82 5/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 81¾¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 75¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 82¼¢; Kansas City 73½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 54¾ to 55¼¢; Minneapolis 45½ to 47½¢; Kansas City 47 to 49¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 54¼ to 56¼¢; Minneapolis 49¼ to 50½¢; St. Louis 56 to 56½¢; Kansas City 49½ to 51¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 27½ to 27¾¢; Minneapolis 24½ to 25¢; St. Louis 30¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $5.50-$6.25 per double-head barrel in the East; $4 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.70-$2.05 per 100 pounds in the East; $1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.20-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; $1-$1.10 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $3-$3.75 per 24-pint crate in city markets; $2.30-$2.62½ f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $1-$1.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type $1.75-$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, $1-$1.40 per standard crate in consuming centers; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $5.50-$5.75 per barrel in New York City; bushels $1.75-$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24½¢; 91 score, 24¼¢; 90 score, 24¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 14 to 15¢; Young Americas, 14¾ to 15½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 22 points to 8.89¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 15.32¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 9.50¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 9.50¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLI, No. 30 Section 1 May 5, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE MEETING

President Hoover, in his welcoming address at the opening of the International Chamber of Commerce at Washington yesterday, asserted that world disarmament would aid greatly in cutting down overburdened budgets and in encouraging revival of world business, according to the press to-day.

The report says, further: "Former Premier Georges Theunis of Belgium termed high tariff walls in America and Europe the greatest obstacle to financial rehabilitation. Jean Parmentier, director of the Credit Foncier of France, stressed the need for closer cooperation between European nations, declaring that world peace depended on the various nations reaching economic agreements."

More than 1,000 delegates from thirty-five nations attended the opening session of the congress which will discuss world problems during the present week.

The President, in his address, is quoted as saying in part: "Endeavor as we must in support of every proposal of international economic cooperation that is just to our respective peoples, yet we must recognize that reduction of this gigantic waste of competition in military establishments is in the ultimate of an importance transcendent over all other forms of such economic effort. It is within the power of business men of the world to insist that this problem shall be met with sincerity, courage and constructive action. It is within the power of statesmen to give to the world a great assurance for the future and a great moral victory for humanity."

LONDON WHEAT PARLEY

The Associated Press to-day says: "The State Department yesterday instructed the American Legation at Ottawa to accept formally, on behalf of the United States, Canada's invitation for official participation in the international wheat conference at London on May 19....The American delegates will be Sam R. McKelvie of the Farm Board, former Governor of Nebraska; Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, and A. E. Taylor, director of the Food Research Institute, Leland Stanford University, technical expert."

BRITISH LAND NATIONALIZATION

A London dispatch to-day says: "Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, let the cat out of the bag yesterday in the course of explaining his land-value tax proposal in the House of Commons when he intimated it was to be the first step toward nationalization of land and that the mere revenue to be derived from the new tax was not the only objective of the proposed legislation. 'By this measure,' he said, 'we assert the right of the community to ownership of the land. If private individuals continue to possess a nominal claim to land they must pay a rate to the community for the enjoyment of it. They can not be permitted to enjoy the privilege to the detriment of the community...'"

NEW SUGAR-YIELDING PLANT

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "Three French scientists, MM.Bridel, Lavielle and Mangin communicated to the Academy of Sciences yesterday their discovery that a common Paraguayan plant known as 'kaabee' contains 300 times more sugar per gram than sugar cane...."

Section 2

Chadbourne Sugar Plan

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for May says: "That the Chadbourne plan, now embodied in an accepted international agreement among the chief sugar exporting countries, has made possible the concerted reduction in output now being undertaken by these countries can not be gainsaid. That the movement is being accelerated by the financial inability of other producers to go on turning out sugar at a loss is likewise true. That the combination of these two factors will restore a normal balance between supply and demand considerably in advance of the five year limit contemplated by the international agreement seems altogether probable. Even though prices may be slow in responding to the changed conditions that are being brought into existence, removal of that harassing fear of a continued fall in market values which has paralyzed the initiative of producers is a distinct gain. Sooner or later merchants and consumers will awake to the fact that maintenance of normal supplies will strengthen their trade position, not weaken it as has been the case during the long period of descending values. When that time arrives progress toward better conditions in the sugar industry will become rapid."

A second statement in the same issue says:"Whatever its merits or demerits as an economic instrument, the Chadbourne plan has rendered an important service to the industry by giving needed impetus to the reduction of acreage in sugar exporting countries. While the suicidal effect of continuing to produce in excess of current market requirements has been acknowledged, no sectional or national group of sugar producers felt inclined to cut down its own output without assurance that a similar course would be followed by competing interests. Crop limitation practiced by a single group could not be expected to have much effect on prices and seemed, therefore, a useless sacrifice, which would merely place the country making it at a commercial disadvantage. Promise of cooperative action in the reduction of outturn was afforded by the international agreement, and that promise is being fulfilled. While the Chadbourne plan does not attempt to limit production directly, it does provide for the limitation of exports...."

Iowa Agriculture

Iowa's 60,000-farm bureau members represent nearly 300,000 farm people or nearly one-third of the farm population of the State, Murl McDonald, Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension of Iowa, told New York State extension workers at their annual conference recently at Cornell. The Iowa farm family grows enough to feed eight families seven besides itself. Five of these families are outside Iowa. Agriculture furnishes 80 per cent of the total income of the State, he said, and continued: "New York ranks high as a dairy State, yet Iowa has nearly the same number of cows. Iowa has twice as many dairy herd improvement associations, and has tested more than a million and a quarter more cattle for tuberculosis. Sixty-four of the 100 counties are either accredited or are being tested. Iowa grows three times as many potatoes and two and a half times as many chickens as New York State, but fewer apples, grapes, cabbage and tobacco. There were three times as many bankruptcies among farmers in Iowa in 1929 when farm bankruptcies represented nearly 40 per cent of the total compared with less than 3 per cent in New York State. (Press, May 2.)

Japanese Peasant Farmers

"Peasant proprietors constitute 26.52% of the agrarian population; tenant farmers 23.45%, tenant-peasant proprietors 35.33% and nonworking land owners 14.7%. The farmers' movement appeared during the war because of the growth of the cities capitalism, together with oppression and distress of the rural population. The urban industrial labor movement stimulated the farmers to organize for relief. Tenant disputes, until the year 1920, were less than 500 per year, but since that time the average has been more than 1,500 per year. Dissatisfaction with terms of contract, demands for return of land, rent reduction, and continued and permanent tenancy, decreasing value of farm products with increased cost of living, and enlarging outlook of the farmer may be cited as causes of the disputes. Farmers' unions are the media through which farmers carry on tenant disputes. A national union was formed in April, 1922, under the guidance of the leaders of the industrial labor movement. Soon after its organization the national union split into three divisions, the National Farmer's Union, now enrolling a membership of 55,000; the General Federation of Japanese Farmers' Unions, 35,000; and the All-Japan Farmers' Union, 25,000. The number of local unions increased steadily from 395 in 1921 to 5,352 in 1928, the total membership for local and national organizations being estimated at 365,332. The unions assist their members if they may be deprived of land, influence public opinion in favor of the farmers, and organize cooperative societies. Tenant farmers have become active politically. In the election of town and village councils in 1926, 14% of the successful candidates were tenant farmers. Of the 5,462 tenant farmers elected, 784 were members of unions. In 1929, the elections for town and village councils placed in office twice as many tenant farmers as in 1926, with three times as many union members." (Social Science Abstracts, May)

Pheasants in South Dakota

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for April 29 says: "The gorgeous South Dakota pheasant is constantly in the limelight of public discussion. There is argument about the damage he does and then fear that the hunters have killed so many of them that a danger of their extermination exists. The pheasant open season last year was the longest we have ever had and the birds were slaughtered by the thousands. Ideal weather throughout the open season gave the shooters a remarkable opportunity to bag their limits whenever they cared to venture forth. There was widespread worry at the time over the effect of this extensive killing on the supply of pheasants. Passing observation is not always a reliable indicator of conditions but on a motor trip Sunday through sections of Minnehaha, McCook and Hanson Counties, we saw more pheasants than we have ever noticed on similar trips. Every field seemed to be fairly well populated with them. And they were not a bit cowardly. The male birds strutted proudly across and about the highways and seemed content to let the motorists do whatever dodging there was to be done. Other motorists, we learn, have obtained similar impressions about the number of pheasants...."

Professional Standards

An editorial in The Medical Officer (London) for April 18 says: "A report, issued by the British Science Guild, the outcome of a committee 'To inquire into the functions of the scientific and professional staffs in the public services and industry from the point of

view of efficient administration and national development,' interests us....The position of professional men and women in this country (Great Britain) is higher than it is elsewhere, even than in France, Germany, or the United States, though in the two former countries their social place is rather higher and, in the last, the tendency to turn professions into businesses makes some professionals affluent. In every profession a few at the top do well and a number at the bottom do nothing at all, whilst the general run manage to get along, less from their technical ability than from their administrative, financial and social capacity...."

Russian Conditions

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 2 says: "Indications and opinions concerning what Russia may mean to the world become daily more confused and conflicting. Those who speak from personal observation in the land of the Soviets agree no better than the armchair authorities. Press correspondence from Moscow, which of late presents a possibly deceptive appearance of freedom from censorship, throws only puzzling half-lights on the picture. Two recent pronouncements on Russia from widely differing sources afford a striking illustration of this confusion of thought on the subject. Thomas D. Campbell, who raises wheat on a gigantic Montana farm operated on factory principles but finds time to advise the Moscow Government on agriculture, sees no serious danger that Russia will demoralize the world's grain market for at least five years to come. Rising domestic requirements of 155,000,000 undernourished people, he thinks, will absorb even a decided increase in her grain production. Almost simultaneously Maurice Hindus, born a Russian and now a disinterested but understanding observer of the huge experiment which he prefers to call state capitalism rather than communism, expresses the conviction that Russian farm development will within some nearby time displace the United States and Canada in supplying grain to Europe. Mr. Hindus recognizes the probability that Russians will insist upon retaining more grain for home use but nevertheless concludes that it is only a question of time when Russia will virtually pre-empt the European market. Such disagreement among men who may fairly be called informed runs all through the testimony on nearly every phase of the Russian problem...."

Tuberculin Reaction

The Lancet (London) for April 18 says: "Though tuberculin has been employed for diagnostic purposes for more than 20 years, not much of fundamental importance has been added to Koch's original harvest of discovery, and our understanding of the action of tuberculin is still far from complete. Knowledge of its chemistry is gradually growing... When we compare the views of the veterinary surgeon and the laboratory worker we find a refreshing measure of agreement. Tuberculins made from human and bovine bacilli apparently contain the same tuberculoprotein and carbohydrate, and will equally detect infection with either bacillus...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 4.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8 to $9.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $8.75; vealers, good and choice $7 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.15 to $6.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $7.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.75 to $9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 81 to 83¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 82 to 82¼¢; St. Louis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 74 to 75¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 73½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 53¾¢; Minneapolis 46 to 48¢; Kansas City 47½ to 48½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 54¼ to 55½¢; Minneapolis 50 to 51¢; St. Louis 56 to 56½¢; Kansas City 50 to 51¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 28 to 28¼¢; Minneapolis 25 to 25½¢; St. Louis 29½ to 30¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged $4.50-$6 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; $4 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.65-$2.05 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.20-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-$1 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, $1-$1.50 per standard crate in consuming centers; few $1 f.o.b. Laredo. New York and Mid-western sacked yellow varieties $1-$1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $1-$1.40 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type $2.25-$2.75 per western lettuce crate in a few cities; 90¢-$1 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $3-$3.65 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; $2.35-$2.70 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. New York Baldwin apples $5.50-$6 per barrel in New York City; bushel baskets McIntosh $2.75-$3 and Yellow Newtowns $2.50-$2.75 in that market; and Baldwins $1.80-$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24½¢; 91 score, 24¼¢; 90 score, 24¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13¾ to 14½¢; Young Americas, 14½ to 15½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 28 points to 9.09¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 15.30¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 32 points to 9.70¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 30 points to 9.70¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLI, No. 31 Section 1 May 6, 1931.

SECRETARY MELLON ON BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Secretary Mellon made a plea in an address to foreign bankers at Washington yesterday for maintaining the purchasing power of present-day standards of living in order to bring about recovery from the business depression, according to the press to-day. The Secretary of the Treasury's address was at a luncheon tendered to the bankers among the delegates to the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce.

On the subject of recovery by maintaining living standards, the Secretary said: "In fact the ultimate solution of the world's difficulties would seem to lie in the possibility of building up a higher standard, especially in the great and as yet undeveloped consumer areas." Mr. Mellon made no specific predictions as to the duration of present conditions. "I have no means of knowing when or how we shall emerge from the valley in which we are now traveling," he said, "but I do know that, as in the past, the day will come when we shall find ourselves on a more solid economic foundation and the onward march of progress will be resumed."

TRAYLOR ON BUSINESS

Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, severely criticized business, social and political leadership in an address on the human element in industrial crises before the plenary session of the International Chamber of Commerce at Washington yesterday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Mr. Traylor warned industrialists and politicians alike that they must take stock of conditions and lead the way back to secure bases for business and politics....Mr. Traylor said: 'We have not failed because of ignorance of economic theories,..... .....but because of our utter disregard and defiance of all economic laws. Ambition, stupidity and greed have defeated policies, and trouble has been the result....'"

FARM MEMBER OF RESERVE BOARD

W. W. Magee, of Bennington, Nebr., has been appointed by President Hoover as the farm member of the Federal Reserve Board, succeeding the late Edward H. Cunningham, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Educated in the Nebraska public schools and the University of Chicago, Mr. Magee has been an active farmer for years. He is president of the Nebraska Crop Growers Association, the County Farm Bureau, director of the Nebraska Dairy Development Society, member of the Coarse Grains Advisory Committee to the Federal Farm Board, and formerly director of the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City."

CANADIAN GRAIN FUTURES

A Winnipeg dispatch to-day says: "Regulation of Canadian grain exchanges, forecast in Ottawa reports as certain, is expected to place trading in futures under Government supervision similar to that existing in the United States. Under United States law, according to evidence before the commission, the Government knows the daily volume of open contracts, the daily position of market customers with an open interest of 500,000 bushels or more on the futures market, and the position of certain individuals who might be asked to report direct...."

Section 2

British Land Nationalization

A London dispatch May 5 reports that Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in explanation of his land-value tax proposal in the House of Commons on May 4:"...Land differs from all other commodities in various respects. Land was given to us by the Creator, not for the private use of the dukes but for equal use by all his children. Restriction of freedom in the use of land is a restriction on human liberty. To restrict the use of land by arbitrary will, the owner enhances its price, raises rents, hampers industry and prevents municipal development and the increase of amenities. Every increase in population, every expansion in industry, every scientific development, every improvement in transport, every child that is born, increases the rent of land. Rent enters into the price of every article produced, into the cost of every public service." Among many illustrations which Mr. Snowden then gave was the fact that the Lordship of Liverpool sold in 1634 for $2,250, whereas Liverpool sites now sell for more than $5,000,000 an acre. "We are now asking the landowner," he added, "to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. ..."

Ohio Milk Association

The Federal Farm Board May 2 issued the following statement concerning its relationship to the Ohio Farmers Cooperative Milk Association of Cleveland, Ohio, which is in the hands of a receiver: "The Farm Board has received inquiries in regard to its relations with the Ohio Farmers Cooperative Milk Association of Cleveland, Ohio, and as to the cause for the institution of a Government action against the Cleveland association. In accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the board made, on October 11, 1929, a loan of $400,000, secured by a first mortgage, to the Ohio Farmers Cooperative Milk Association. When the association found that it was unable to meet the payments of interest and principal due on this loan, it suggested that in view of this debt and other obligations, a receivership proceeding would best assure the protection of its creditors and a continuance of the cooperative marketing of milk in the Cleveland area. After this statement from the association, the Government instituted its action for the liquidation of the association through a receivership. Producers and others interested in this cooperative movement have indicated a desire to undertake the reorganization of the milk producers of the Cleveland territory into a cooperative for the marketing of dairy products..."

Quick-Frozen Vegetables

Clarence Birdseye, writing on "Where Quick-Frozen Vegetables Stand To-day" in Food Industries for May, says: "We hear a great deal about 'quick-freezing systems.' To my way of thinking, that phrase, as usually interpreted, is a misnomer. The actual method of freezing is but one subdivision of a system which must include correct varieties and qualities of raw materials, suitable location of plants, efficient elimination of waste, sufficient packaging, successful long-term cold storage, safe transportation and subwarehousing, efficient store delivery, and foolproof retail handling. Success in production and distribution of frozen vegetables depends first of all upon the variety frozen. All canning varieties are not suitable for quick-freezing. In fact, truck garden varieties usually are more desirable for this purpose. In the case of peas, we have found that the Gradus and Tall Telephone are very desirable as commercial packs in Oregon. Other varieties, such as

Pioneer, Little Marvel, and Gradus, packed in New England have given more or less success when frozen unblanched, if the storage period is not extended over four months and the temperature of the storage maintained at -20 deg. F. These same varieties have not been experimented with in the blanched condition....I have noted with interest and some amusement the publicity given to a 'new British development' which contemplates a short cooking to destroy enzymic action previous to freezing. It is an excellent idea--or we would not have been blanching the products that it benefits for the last couple of years! We have found that Broadleaf spinach packed in Oregon has been very successful. The Princess Juliana packed in Gloucester also was very good, but no extensive variety study with spinach has been carried on in this laboratory. It seems highly probable that the same varieties of both fruits and vegetables grown in different parts of the country will have varying values for quick-freezing. It is even possible for the same variety in the same locality to vary from season to season; for instance, the same variety of strawberries packed in wet and dry seasons may behave differently. The problems of proper maturity also require specific experimentation on each class and variety of vegetable....We have so successfully packaged, frozen, stored, transported, and merchandised green peas, lima beans, and spinach that we are planning large commercial packs in Oregon this summer. Moreover, our experiments with asparagus, cut corn, corn on the cob, string beans, wax beans, and several other plant products have been successful enough to justify small commercial packs. Altogether, over 250 tons of packaged quick-frozen vegetables will be produced at the Oregon plant during the coming season."

Rubber in Straits Settlements

"The governments both of the Straits Settlements and of the Dutch East Indies are unwilling to take measures for a restriction of the rubber production. This decision has caused a great discouragement among the East Indian rubber planters. The research work of the experiment stations should aim not only at improvement of the technical side of the work, but also to find the most economical methods. Plantation policy must be based upon a thorough knowledge of the rubber market. An essential complement to the work of the rubber producers in the East Indies is the gathering and publishing of all data on the rubber trade and industry by an economic bureau." (Social Science Abstracts, May.)

Trade Relations

Theodore M. Knappen, writing under the title "Trade Must Seek the Far East" in The Magazine of Wall Street for May 2, says: "Columbus set out to find Asia by going west, and discovered America. The United States, always facing westward, in its development, now finds that it has arrived in the Far East. The future of the new west now depends much upon the future of the old east. The highest living-standards people in the world turn to those of lowest standards to maintain them in their high estate. Heretofore we have looked to new lands, of sparse population, for the expansion of foreign trade that seems to be demanded by our exuberant capacity to produce faster than our home market can consume. Canada and Latin America have focused our attention. We have sought to grow up with the new countries and have rather scorned the thickly settled ancient seats of humanity. Now we are turning to a new conception of foreign trade, which is that it is more profitable to increase the consumptive capacity of a billion people than to wait for

sparse populations to grow numerous and rich. Asia has more than half the population of the world, and of that half India and China alone have about 75 per cent. Add a dollar per capita a year to the importing capacity of the 450,000,000 Chinamen and the 360,000,000 Indians and you have a new market approximating 900,000,000 dollars--more than half the present import trade of South America. Make the increase $5 and you have a new potential market equal to the entire present export trade of the United States. Moreover, here is a vast population which, to a very large extent, requires what we wish to export and ships us what we welcome. Our pioneering job in other lands has been to help put people on the land. Here it is to increase wealth by arousing the desire of swarming populations for wealth, and providing the means of attaining it. Our domestic prosperity has been due in the past mainly to a rapidly increasing population; in the Orient we have the population ready made. Increasing population is there of no importance;--rather, the contrary; it is increasing consumption of the people already on the land that is important....China's exports and imports have increased about 500 per cent in fifty years, and the modernization of China has only started. It is said that there are at least 200,000,000 Chinamen who have never seen a white man. More than that have no comprehension of what wonders western industrial and trade methods have in store for them...."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

Edwin W. Teale contributes a long article entitled "Dust, Exploding Like Dynamite, Costs Millions" to Popular Science Monthly for June. The article is based upon investigations made by the Department of Agriculture. The author says in part: "Investigations made by the United States Department of Agriculture show that industrial blasts have been caused by more than twenty kinds of dust. Floating specks of sulphur, sugar, spice, coal, grain, soap, starch, chocolate, leather, and cotton have exploded, wrecking factories and killing workmen. Pulverized wood, cork, celluloid, pitch, paper, ... cottonseed meal, dyes, powdered milk, and even such metals as zinc, magnesium, and aluminum are also numbered among the dangerous dusts..."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 5.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $8 to $9.75; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $8.75; vealers, good and choice $7 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.15 to $6.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $9 to $10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 80¾ to 82¾¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80 to 80½¢; Kansas City 74 to 75¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 73½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 55 to 55¼¢; Minneapolis 46 to 48¢; Kansas City 47½ to 48½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 55¾ to 56½¢; Minneapolis 50 to 51¢; St. Louis 57¢; Kansas City 50 to 51½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 30¢; Minneapolis 25 to 25½¢; St. Louis 30¾¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $4.50-$5.75 per double-head barrel in eastern city markets; $3.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.70-$2.05 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.15-$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-$1 f.o.b. Stevens Point. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $1-$1.15 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type $2-$2.75 per western lettuce crates in a few cities, 85¢-$1 f.o.b. lower Rio Grande Valley points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, $1-$1.50 per standard crate in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. lower Rio Grande Valley points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $3-$3.50 per 24-pint crate in city markets; $2.37½-$2.70 auction sales f.o.b. at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes and Missionarys 14¢-28¢ per quart in the East; $4-$6.50 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. Chadbourn. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $2-$2.12½ per bushel basket in New York City; $1.85-$1.90 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns $2.25-$2.50 in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points to 9.01¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 15.31¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 9.58¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 9.66¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24¢; 91 score, 23¾¢; 90 score, 23½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13¾ to 14½¢; Young Americas, 14½ to 15½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLI, No. 32 Section 1 May 7, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE CHAMBER

Mass production, wages and tariffs dominated the debate in the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce yesterday, but throughout the discussion ran the theme that cooperation of all national forces is essential if the world is to outride economic depression and avert disaster to civilization, according to the press to-day. The report says: "In the opinion of Sir Arthur Salter, one of the greatest factors contributing to present world conditions was the speculative boom in 1929 in this country....While Sir Arthur said that the bottom of the depression may have been reached, he warned of the 'prospect of disaster' if coordinated efforts are not brought to bear on the problem.

Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University, in speaking of the tariff, said it was imperative that American industry have the home market, but the other side of the picture he presented was a Europe freed by American concentration in the home market from a bitter and destructive competition for the less developed markets of the world...."

COOPERATIVE MARKETING MEETING

A Chicago dispatch May 6 states that E. A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, May 5 called a national conference of cooperative marketing leaders to be held at Chicago May 18. The report states that invitations were sent to presidents and other officers of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the National Live-Stock Marketing Association, the American Cotton Cooperative Association, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the National Beet Growers' Association, the National Bean Growers' Association, the National Pecan Marketing Association, regional dairy marketing associations, farm paper editors and other farm leaders.

TREASURY DEFICIT

The press to-day says: "The Treasury deficit reached $903,320,757 on May 4. The Treasury's statement yesterday showed that for the fiscal year from last July 1 to May 4 the Government had collected from all sources $2,694,682,531 and had spent $3,598,-003,288. The deficit of nearly a billion dollars compared with a deficit of $152,950,984 on the same day last year. The second quarterly payment of income ta due on June 15, will reduce the deficit, however, by whatever amount is received. In addition, foreign governments might pay the interest on their debts in cash, which also would be added to the general fund. A deficit of around $700,000,000 has been estimated for the end of the fiscal year, but there are possibilities tha it may exceed that figure."

BRITISH LAND TAX

A London dispatch to-day states that the first stage of the tax on land values, the central feature of the Snowden budget, passed the House of Commons last night with a government majority o. 59. The vote was 289 to 230.

Section 2

Business Crises

"Probably no human device or combination of devices can be instituted powerful enough to prevent the recurrence of financial and commercial crises and industrial depressions, but this should not prevent men seeking devices which will mitigate the severity or shorten the duration of such calamities. When it is considered that each great manufacturing nation of the world is struggling for industrial existence as against the fierce competition of every other nation engaged in like pursuits, some of the questions which seem to absorb the minds of individual employers and employees seem trivial indeed; yet it must not be assumed, nor can it be assumed with reason, that the workmen of the United States or their employers wish to cripple in any degree the implements of industry. At the present time the effects of the depression are wearing away, and all the indications are that prosperity is slowly, gradually, but safely returning. The extent of the depression has not been so great as the ocular mind has conceived it. An industrial depression is a mental and moral malady which seizes the public mind after the first influences of the depression are materially or physically felt. Falling prices, or any of the other influential causes by which an industrial depression is inaugurated, create apprehensiveness on the part of all classes, and the result is that the depression is aggravated in all its features. The severity of the present depression, while real and tangible, should be considered as in part moral in its influences." (From the first Annual Report of the United States Commission of Labor, published in 1886.)

Farm Taxes

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 5 says: "In every State legislature this winter, a battle has been going on to get some of the unfair burdens of taxation off real property. Sometimes we think that Iowa and the surrounding corn belt States are the ones that feel this situation most keenly. We do feel it keenly enough, but other States seem to be having the same kind of troubles. From Colorado comes the following statement: 'Colorado farmers are paying $33 out of each $100 of net income in taxes--four times as much as the average citizen of the State! The average citizen pays $8.40 out of every $100 of net income in Federal, State and local taxes! Wealthy persons in the State, filing Federal income tax reports, bear a smaller burden of taxation than either of the above groups. They pay only $6.57 out of each $100 of net income in taxes. In other words, farmers and ranchmen pay 33 per cent of their net incomes in taxes; average citizens, 8.4 per cent, and wealthy persons, 6.6 per cent. These striking facts briefly summarize the gross inequality of Colorado's present out-of-date, out-of-joint tax system, says G. S. Klemmedson, associate in taxation at the Colorado Agricultural College.' In no State will farm property get a fair break in taxation until the State levy is removed and a State fund (not derived from a general property tax) provided to carry part of the local school tax."

Farming Trends

C. F. Ansley, writing under the title "The Old Homesteads, Inc!" in World Unity Magazine for April, says: "As long as the problem in farming is understood to result from overproduction, no patient consideration of the problem can reasonably be expected. The obvious solution is the rural exodus, which is generally held too slow, but which promise

to continue until production is sufficiently diminished. If the momentum of the exodus should carry it beyond that point, the rural problem would become an urban problem, not to be dismissed. Civilizations are based upon agriculture and do not prove more stable than their foundation. A world order would be limited in the same inconvenient, prosaic way; and possibly some who wish to build a world order will think best not to assume an overproductive agriculture but to include a foundation in their plan. The cleavage between different kinds of farming goes deeper than the cleavages made by national boundaries. The 'grain factory,' with its heavy machines, seasonal demand for wage labor, and absentee ownership, is a part of the metropolitan system. In the modern world it is new, though something like it has developed in other times of centralization. The grain factory is operated to produce grain to be marketed for money with which to pay dividends. Most remote in nature from the grain factory is the 'subsistence farm,' operated by a family to provide products for the use of the family....Farm families producing enough for themselves regularly have something left over for hospitality and for lean years. A square mile in subsistence farms has a larger surplus, investigation has shown, than a square mile cultivated in the less intensive way of the grain factory, which does not make the land flow with milk and honey. The abandoned square mile yields no surplus. A metropolis might have some support of various kinds from an inhabited hinterland such as built the metropolis, but our time is not the first to find the idea uninteresting. Decentralization of industry would increase subsistence farming but is understood to be detrimental to the metropolis, which prefers latifundia and unemployment and will try them out. When decentralization has come about hitherto, it has happened unplanned, without preparation. What has been done for rural communities has been done by themselves, through their own autonomies...."

Mellon's Address

The New York Times of May 6 quotes what it regards as the most striking points made by Secretary Mellon in his address before the banker group of the International Chamber of Commerce at its May 5 meeting at Washington. They are as follows: "The troubles which all of us face at this time can not be cured by any quick and easy method, or at some one else's expense, and it is well to face that fact.

"A balanced condition must be restored, and this may be done without a general reduction in wages.

"Every man that can be kept at work or put back into employment adds to the Nation's buying power and so stimulates further production.

"The trade of the world must settle into new channels and will increase in volume, notwithstanding tariffs and other barriers.

"Purchasing power, insofar as America is concerned, is dependent to a great extent on the standard of living which obtains in this country. That standard of living must be maintained at all costs.

"I have no means of knowing when or how we shall emerge from the valley in which we are now traveling. But I do know that, as in the past, the day will come when we shall find ourselves on a more solid economic foundation and the onward march of progress will be resumed."

Tobacco Marketing

The organization committees for the cooperative marketing of tobacco in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia expect to have a sufficient volume of tobacco in sight to justify operations beginning with the 1932 crop. The Federal Farm Board is assisting these committees as well as interested groups of tobacco growers in other States. Although tobacco growers can be greatly benefited by intelligently and efficiently operated cooperative associations, the board recognizes that cooperative marketing will not, of itself, prevent ruinously low prices if growers continue to pile up enormous surpluses. Growers of Burley and Flue-Cured tobacco are now facing at least a year of greatly increasing supplies of tobacco, reduced demand and exceedingly low prices, that will bring financial ruin to many growers, especially those less favorably situated as to yield per acre, quality of product and efficiency in production. Tobacco growers are beginning to give some serious consideration to cooperative marketing. In Wisconsin and Maryland, associations are operating that have been in existence and successful for many years. The South Carolina Tobacco Growers Marketing Association was organized last year, and in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, organization committees have been functioning for several months. The committees in these three States have recently decided not to organize for handling the 1931 crop because the volume of tobacco now signed is not of sufficient volume to give assurance of efficient and economical operation this year. These committees, however, have made plans for carrying on their activities looking to the organization of associations in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia to begin operation with the 1932 crop. (Farm Board statement, May 7.)

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 2 says: "Some of the new clip fine wools and some three-eights combing wool have been moved during the past week in a moderate extent, but aside from these sales the market has been extremely 'patchy.' Prices are about 5 per cent down from two weeks ago. London opened with merinos down 5 per cent and crossbreds off 5 to 15 per cent, or about as expected. This decline has been discounted abroad, and has had little effect here, as the market is still distinctly under the foreign market parity. Prices have been maintained in London since the opening. The goods market is fairly healthy, but not especially active at the moment. There is some piecing out, however, in a small way, and the machinery is running fairly well at the moment. In the West, most activity has been reported from Utah at prices mostly in the range of 15 to 17 cents. There is somewhat less activity in the West, and prices are favoring the buyer if anything."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 6.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $7.75 to $9.50; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $8.50; vealers, good and choice $7.50 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.40 to $7.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7.25 to $7.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $9.25 to $10.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 80 7/8 to 83 7/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 82½¢; St. Louis 80½¢ to 81¢; Kansas City 74 to 75¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 82½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 56¼¢; Minneapolis 48½ to 50½¢; Kansas City 48½ to 50¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 56 to 57¢; Minneapolis 52½ to 53½¢; St. Louis 58½¢; Kansas City 50½ to 52¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 29¼ to 29½¢; Minneapolis 25 5/8 to 26 1/8¢.

Spaulding Rose potatoes from Florida brought $5-$5.50 per double-head barrel in the East; $3.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $3.25-$3.50 carlot sales per 100 pounds in Chicago; $2.35-$2.50 f.o.b. lower Rio Grande Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.70-$2.05 in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.10-$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $1-$1.25 per 1½-bushel hampers in terminal markets. Mississippi Pointed type $2.75 per barrel crate in Philadelphia; few sales $1-$1.15 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Round type $35-$40 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; $12-$15 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $3-$3.35 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales $2.42½-$2.70 f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys and Klondikes 15¢-22¢ per quart in the East; $5.50-$7.25 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. Chadbourn. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged $1-$1.40 per standard crate, commercials, in consuming centers; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $2-$2.12½ per bushel basket in New York City; $1.75-$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Staymans $2-$2.25 per bushel in Baltimore.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24¢; 91 score, 23¾¢; 90 score, 23½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13¾ to 14½¢; Young Americas, 14¼ to 15½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points to 9.10¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 15.17¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 9.72¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 9.74¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLI, No. 33 Section 1 May 8, 1931.

REDISCOUNT RATES

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reduced yesterday its rediscount rate to 1½ per cent, the lowest rate for member bank borrowing ever established by any central bank. The new rate, which becomes effective to-day, supersedes a rate of 2 per cent, which has been in effect since December 24. (Press, May 8.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE MEETINGS

At yesterday's meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Washington, regulation of the production of agricultural products was advocated in a resolution adopted by one of the group meetings, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The resolution was proposed by Alfred Falter of Poland, and declared in favor of a 'world-wide economic agreement which should encompass on the one hand the adaptation of the production to consumption by means of organizing such production with a view to its regulation, and, on the other hand, shall aim to a proper organization of commerce in order to avoid unnecessary disturbances of markets through diverse actions and individual methods.' The extent, direction and distribution of agricultural products, financing of crops, agricultural credits and amendments of 'rigorous' agricultural protective measures, suppression of export premiums and reduction of difficulties in importing, should be embraced in the international agreement, the resolution declared. It, too, is to be passed on by the resolutions committee...."

GRAIN RATES

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "The United States District Court yesterday enjoined the Interstate Commerce Commission for sixty days from enforcing a new reduced rail grain rate which was to go into effect June 1. The action followed a two-day hearing before Judge William M. Sparks of United States Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Walter C. Lindley, and Charles E. Woodward, sitting en banc, on an application by seventy-two western railroads and their subsidiaries for an interlocutory decree against the new rates. The railroads contended that the establishment of the new rates would result in a loss to them of $21,000,000 annually. Counsel for the commission were given ten days to file their brief. Counsel for the railroads were given five days in which to file a reply brief to the Government brief."

CHEMISTS' AID TO INDUSTRY

Intensive chemical research for better control of processes, improvement of products, and of new products to create new wants, was advocated last night by Dr. Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., industrial engineer, as a step toward a remedy for the present economic depression. Doctor Little spoke at the chemical industries dinner at New York in connection with the thirteenth exposition of chemical industries, which opened on Monday at Grand Central Palace with more than 450 exhibits. (Press, May 8.)

Section 2

British Land Taxes

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 7 says: "Chancellor Snowden's 1931 budget is likely to prove a landmark in the financial and social annals of Great Britain, in that he has reopened the Domesday book. That volume now reposes in the British Record office and despite its eight centuries of life is still quite readable by those who can decipher the script of the eleventh century....That book is now to reappear in a new and revised edition, and for the purpose of taxation. True, the tax is very small, one penny in the pound, about four-tenths of one per cent, but it is the first of its kind. The camel's nose is in the tent, and his noble smell is clearly discernible by the delicate olfactory nerves of the titled landowner. Already there are ominous sounds in the air. The House of Lords threatens resistance and its threats are met by the grim little Chancellor with the warning that it may be necessary to clip still further the remaining powers of that body. There is not the least doubt that if the peers really resist the Chancellor can and will make good his warning. The Snowden budget is another milestone on the road along which the funeral procession of the British 'governing class' is passing to that class's last resting place....But a tax upon landed estates! That strikes at the heart of the 'ancien regime' with a vengeance!...."

Cotton Utilization

Manufacturers Record for May 7 says: "The movement to popularize and promote the use of cotton in the South is rapidly spreading. Five hundred cotton carnivals are to be held in various southern cities in the next several weeks, according to a report from the 'Wear Cotton' headquarters at Gastonia, N.C., where the first of these festivals was held this spring....Cotton dress goods, cotton for household use, for industrial purposes, for packaging and wrapping commodities, and cotton covering in place of jute for the cotton bale need to be popularized and more widely used by southern people. Containers for fertilizer, cottonseed meal, flour, sugar, potatoes, feedstuff, cement, and practically every sacked commodity the southern farmer buys should be of cotton. As the Manufacturers Record has repeatedly emphasized, the southern cotton farmer is himself most derelict; he continues to employ jute bagging from India to bale the cotton he grows. If cotton were used in place of all the jute imported into the United States, it is estimated that domestic cotton consumption would be increased by at least 3,000,000 bales a year. The consideration of what such an increase in consumption would mean in raising the level of cotton prices, visualizes the direct benefit to every cotton grower and to the South at large. Cotton bags for cottonseed meal would add 50,000 bales annually to cotton consumption, and commercial fertilizer used in the South would require another 100,000 bales. The Augusta Chronicle points out that sugar--one of the principal crops in the Gulf States--is now sold in cotton sacks from five pounds up, and one prominent sugar refinery in the South is said to consume 50,000,000 yards of cotton cloth a year for this purpose....In South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and other Southern States, communities to the number of some five hundred are reported to be preparing to hold cotton carnivals, festivals or other celebrations of various kinds in order to create greater interest in the use of cotton...."

Creameries

An editorial in The Dairy Record for April 29 says: "Listening to a group of creamerymen recently, we heard the statement made that present economic conditions do not warrant the existence of any butter factory with an output of less than one-quarter of a million pounds annually. Every man in the group signified agreement with this statement. We don't agree. While admitting that there are hundreds of small creameries in the country which might well be merged into a smaller number of fairly large factories, we are mindful of what many little plants are doing to build up the dairy industry in pioneer sections. There may be some question of the advisability of building up many dairy regions at a time when our dairy markets are already flooded, but this is an industry question; from the standpoint of the producers in new farming sections, that little creamery is the chief asset."

Credit Corporations

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for April 25 says: "It is gratifying to note that an increasing number of country banks are becoming interested in agricultural credit corporations. A corporation of this kind can be operated by the bank with small additional expense, and through its connection with the Federal intermediate banking system, it brings into the community outside money which is so badly needed. It is to be hoped that more country bankers will take advantage of this means of increasing their service to farmers."

Egg Industry in New England

An editorial in New England Homestead for May 2 says: "The opportunity afforded our New England poultrymen to expand their volume of egg production for marketing in local channels is limited only by their willingness to meet competition on a quality basis. At present, New England falls far short of supplying even a sizeable portion of the eggs consumed within its borders. The city of Boston, the largest marketing center in these six Northeastern States, and one of the five largest egg markets in the country, received, during 1929, more than one-half of its eggs from the four central Western States of Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois. These are not States in which poultry husbandry is organized in large, commercial units. Instead, egg production is largely a farm flock affair, much as it is in New England. But by the time these eggs reach the eastern markets they are graded and are in sufficient volume so that the buyer can purchase one or 100 cases, as he wishes. New England sent a woefully small portion of Boston's egg supply during 1929, only 117,656 cases, a fraction under 7% of the whole, out of the total of 1,718,108 received. The Bay State itself accounted for only 6,082 cases. It is interesting to learn that most of the supply from New England, to the number of 111,115 cases, came from the three northern States. Maine sent 69,986 cases. These figures, compiled by the Federal Department of Agriculture, indicate a market opportunity for New England poultrymen probably not equalled elsewhere, for in addition to Boston there are dozens of smaller cities within a comparatively short distance from our farms. Prices paid by the Boston market are decidedly in favor of local producers when compared with prices paid by other leading egg markets to poultrymen in their sections. There is plenty of room for a further expansion of New England's poultry industry, but that expansion must be accompanied by attention to grading and quality if home-produced eggs are to replace the central western product."

Paper from Southern Pine

The New York Times of May 7 reports: "The first sample of white paper made from the pulp of young slash pine, or yellow pine of the South, was displayed in New York May 6 at the Exposition of Chemical Industries at Grand Central Palace, by Dr. Charles A. Herty, industrial consulting chemist, of New York. The paper was pulped by the ordinary sulphite process at the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, at Madison, Wis. Doctor Herty, in displaying the paper and other samples of the wood and its by-products, said it was his opinion that the success of the experiment would result in a shift of the center of the wood pulp industry from Canada and New England to the South and would reduce the cost of newsprint to one-third its present price...."

Rubber from Oil

A U.P. dispatch May 7 from Moscow says: "Rubber from oil fit for commercial use was produced by the Leningrad Rubber Trust Factory in an experiment May 6, the authorities announced May 7. The factory produced half a ton of rubber by a secret process on which the scientists have been working since 1918. The cost of production is cheap, the scientists said. They declared it had tremendous commercial possibilities. Rubber goods will be manufactured from this batch of rubber at the 'Red Triangle' Factory."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in California Cultivator for May 2 says: "Barrin subnormal years, we can generally look for a heavy production of annual crops the year following light production and good prices, for, as we have stated many times in the past, most farmers gauge their planting by the prices received the previous year, rather than by the prices likely to prevail when their crops are ready to harvest. For this reason the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken to get together data concerning most of our important crops and issue planting forecasts that our farmers may better determine when to increase or reduce their acreage....It would therefore appear that, with the Government gathering and disseminating this information, calculated to give our farmers a fairly accurate picture of probable production and prices, we have no one to blame but ourselves if we shut our eyes and fail to heed these overproduction warnings."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 7.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $7.75 to $9.50; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $8.25; vealers, good and choice $7.50 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.25 to $6.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.30; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.80 to $7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $9 to $9.90; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 81¼ to 84¼¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 80½ to 81¢; Kansas City 73½ to 74½¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 73¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 56½¢; Minneapolis 48 to 50¢; Kansas City 50 to 51¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 57½ to 58¼¢; Minneapolis 52 to 53¢; St. Louis 58½ to 59¢; Kansas City 52 to 53½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 28½ to 29½¢; Minneapolis 25¼ to 26¼¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought $4.75-$5 per double-head barrel in the East; $3.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.70-$2 per 100 pounds sacked in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.25-$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-$1 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, ranged $1-$1.50 per standard crate in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $3-$3.50 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales--$2.20-$2.52½ f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys and Klondikes $6.50-$7.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; $5-$6.60 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourne. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 90¢-$1.15 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type $2-$2.65 per western lettuce crate in city markets; $10-$15 per ton f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $1.87½-$2.12½ per bushel basket in New York City; $1.75-$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns $2.50-$2.62½ in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 9.15¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 15.30¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 9.74¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 9.77¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23½¢; 91 score, 23¼¢; 90 score, 23¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13¾ to 14½¢; Young Americas, 14¼ to 15½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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HOBSON TO AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

The press of May 8 reports that President Hoover has appointed Asher Hobson, Chief Economist of the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture, as a delegate to the 15th International Congress of Agriculture, to be held at Prague, June 5 to 8.

TOBACCO TAX SOUGHT FOR ILLINOIS

A Springfield, Ill., dispatch May 8 says: "Taxation of all tobacco sold in Illinois is provided in a bill introduced as a committee measure in the Senate yesterday. The tax is expected to increase the State's revenue approximately $20,000,000 and is one of the means of improving State finances suggested by the special legislature revenue committee. Cigars and package tobacco would be taxed 10 per cent of the retail value, while cigarettes would be taxed one mill each."

VITAMIN CONFERENCE

The New York Times to-day states that 26 vitamin experts from all parts of the United States met at New York yesterday at the invitation of the Committee to Revise the United States Pharmacopoeia to recommend standards for vitamins A and D to be incorporated in the next decennial issue of the volume, to be published in 1935. The report says: "Vitamins A and D are the two active ingredients in cod liver oil. A special committee was appointed yesterday, after an all-day exchange of ideas, to give the matter further study for the purpose of recommending the method for determining the standard as well as the standard itself for medicinal cod liver oil. The standard is also expected to be used for viostorol, or irradiated ergostorol." The special committee appointed yesterday includes Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, discoverer of vitamin D; Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel of Yale, discoverer of vitamin A; Dr. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University, chairman; Dr. Arthur D. Holmes of Boston, Dr. E. M. Nelson of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Charles E. Bills of Evanston, Ind., and Dr. Harry Steenbock of the University of Wisconsin.

WHEAT AID ASKED

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "In a speech devoted entirely to the present world wheat situation, T. A. Lebreton, Ambassador of the Argentine Republic, in France, called upon the United States yesterday to do everything in her power to make possible 'an equitable and reasonable' solution of the problem when it is discussed at the forthcoming world congress opening in London on May 19...."

BRITISH LAND BILL

A London dispatch to-day says: "The House of Lords yesterday rejected the first part of the Labor government's bill for levying a tax of a penny a pound upon land values, known as the 'agricultural land utilization bill.'"

Section 2

American Cereal Foods

The Associated Press May 8 reports: "Porridge, the national cereal dish in Great Britain for generations, is being replaced by an American brand of oats. Lord Luke of Pavenham, member of the British delegation, broke this news to the International Chamber of Commerce May 7 in explaining how American advertising had 'supplied a waiting population with what they seem to have needed.' American breakfast foods, he said, have within a comparatively few years 'almost superseded the simple, stereotyped English breakfast of a decade or two ago. ...In the case of porridge, which had been regarded as our national cereal dish, borrowed perhaps from Scotland, the largest sales now are of a porridge oats of an American brand,' he added."

Forestation

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 5 says: "The project of putting nearly worthless farm land back into forests is one that seems to be appealing more and more strongly to farm people. There is still a lot of land that is being farmed half-heartedly by folks who are not able to make a living off it. Yet these farms do produce a good many thousand tons of food products to burden an already overloaded market. Prices for farm commodities as a whole would be distinctly better if all these marginal farms were growing trees instead of corn and wheat. Such a step would also add to the Nation's natural wealth in soil fertility and timber. These rough lands, left as they are, lose tons of fertility down the rivers every spring. From the national point of view, would it not be wise to build up reserves of fertility on this soil and to replace the timber crop that is so rapidly being removed elsewhere? To do anything of this sort, of course, would take a very considerable expenditure on the part of the Federal Government. Where would the money come from? Right now we are sending abroad about a billion dollars a year. We save, in other words, enough to supply the needs of industries in the country for capital, and in addition send a billion dollars overseas annually. From the point of view of national welfare, is it more important to have a billion dollars invested in mills in Germany and Italy or to start preserving soil fertility, building up a timber reserve and increasing the incomes and the buying power of our farm population? This project of taking poor farm lands out of cultivation is going to be considered very carefully in the next few years. We are likely to find more in its favor the longer we study the matter."

French Wild Life Preserve

The New York Times Magazine for April 26 says: "There has been constituted in the south of France a national reserve for wild life which, in some ways, will be the most picturesque natural home for bird and beast to be found in Europe. It is situated on the Camargue, the island famous in old French history and legend and well known to visitors to Aries in Provence. Really the delta of the River Rhone, entirely formed by alluvial deposits, it is in great part a savage region of marsh and prairie. The Societe Nationale d'Acclimatation, which has charge of the reserve, has for many months been protecting about 50,000 acres as tenant, and it is proposed to increase the area ultimately to 100,000 acres. With a population in the surrounding country much given to poaching, it is no small business to keep the region entirely safeguarded. Even after a relatively short experience, however, it has been observed that the migratory birds of many species which have always

used the island as a landing station are increasing in numbers. For many it is the last hopping-off place for Africa. Besides every sort of wild duck in immeasurable numbers--storks, herons and egrets--there are many rare birds which can not be seen elsewhere in Europe. Perhaps the most astonishing are the pink flamingoes, which are to be found in flocks of 3,000 or 4,000 together. For all birds of the marine species the low-lying marshes are breeding places; and the perfect quietude of this uninhabited region makes it an admirable place for scientific observation."

Game Conservation in Illinois

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for May 2 says: "Under the existing conservation plan in Illinois, the supply of game birds is dwindling so rapidly that it is not unreasonable to assume that quail, prairie chickens and pheasants may be extinct within a few years....A plan for game conservation offered Illinois farmers by a group of sportsmen, through their organization Sportsmen's Mutual, promises some relief both to the farmer who is now harrassed by hunters and to the supply of birds. The plan is a cooperative one wherein the Sportsmen's Mutual leases land from farmers for hunting preserves. The organization will stock the land with game birds from its privately controlled game farm, and where the acreage is sufficiently large will provide a game protector. The farmer retains the right to hunt on the land, but agrees to withhold permission for others than members of the mutual to hunt on the land. Under the terms of the lease the members of the mutual will pay the farmer for each game bird or rabbit that they kill on the farm, thereby recognizing the farmer as the owner of the game birds on his farm. The Sportsmen's Mutual-Farmer Cooperative Game Preserve plan promises much relief in the problem of game conservation and sportsmanship. The high dues in the mutual and the voting system used will keep out irresponsible members. Those who belong will understand the farmer's problems and by working together both will be benefited."

Oregon Peas

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 30 says: "Clackama County has a river by the name of Canby and also a town by the name of Canby. Both the town and the river have come into the news of the day because of the activity of the Canby River Irrigation Company, which planted 160 acres of peas, part of them in November and part of them in February. Preparations are now under way to harvest the crop in May and June. The peas will be shipped for table use to Chicago, New York and Los Angeles markets in carlots under ice. A large warehouse, 50 by 200 feet, along the Southern Pacific track is just being completed in this connection. It is also reported that this is an experimental planing of peas as a branch of the White River Packing Company of Kent, Washington. This again points out the striking characteristic of Pacific coast farming. In Iowa, as representative of the Middle West, three or four crops make up the bulk of the crop production of the Stat Out here it requires three or four dozen crops to make up the total crop production of any one of our three States of Washington, Oregon or Idaho. Many kinds of highly localized farming are to be found in our part of the country. Green peas in the pod, packed in ice and sent by the carload, are reported from southern Idaho as well. In fact these peas are rapidly becoming a noticeable commercial product."

DAILY DIGEST

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INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE CHAMBER

The press of May 10 reports: "A general statement of economic principles which plainly bore the marks of cautious compromise between the sharply differing desires and contentions of the various nations represented in its membership was adopted May 9 by the International Chamber of Commerce in the closing meeting of its sixth biennial general congress held at Washington. Maintenance of international debts, the chamber said, is fundamental to maintenance of international credit and expansion of commerce, but this is not inconsistent with an impartial examination of their effect on international trade 'if warranted by changed economic conditions.' War was described as the greatest barrier to social and economic progress and the establishment of higher living standards is dependent primarily on the maintenance of peace, the chamber said....Every obstacle possible should be removed from the path of trade and tariffs should not discriminate unfairly between nations, and embargoes should be employed only against 'dumping' and other unfair practices,' it said.

"At the same session that the chamber approved these declarations delegates heard Franz von Mendelssohn, of Germany, newly elected president of the international chamber, renew the verbal bombardment on international debts. 'The well-being of the creditor is endangered when the debtor is crushed under his burdens and when political and economic conditions endanger productive work,' President Mendelssohn said in a speech brought to the delegates by radio from Berlin. 'The seller needs the purchasing power of the buyer,' the new chamber head said, summarizing the arguments which have been advanced throughout the congress by delegates from various countries, but especially from England and Germany...."

SUGAR PACT SIGNED

A Brussels dispatch May 10 says: "A new chapter in post-war economic history was opened at Brussels May 9 when delegates representing 80 per cent of the world sugar-exporting industries wrote their final signatures to a five-year contract bringing into immediate operation the first agreement for stabilization of a great world commodity. In a simple but impressive ceremony 425 signatures were affixed to eight counterparts and nine protocols of the 8,000-word accord, which the participants hope will serve as a working model for other similarly disorganized products. Saturday's ceremony was the culmination of more than one year's constant negotiations supervised by Thomas L. Chadbourne. There were seven signatory nations, Cuba, Java, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Hungary...."

COTTON WEEK

The first week in June will be celebrated throughout the country as "National Cotton Week," according to plans formulated following a conference between Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Cason J. Callaway, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, it is announced by the press to-day.

Section 2

Business Outlook

Although the business news of the month has not been of a nature to inspire cheerfulness the course of industrial production and distribution in the aggregate is following the usual seasonal tendencies and at least holding its own, the American Bankers Association Journal says in its monthly review of business. "The various accepted indexes of general business activity are not entirely in agreement, some moving up slightly while others sag, which would seem to strengthen the prevailing opinion that business established a bottom last December after a continuous decline of eighteen months, since which time it has followed an almost horizontal course," the review says. "Prevailing opinion also holds that the recovery will be a slow and long-drawn-out process, which may or may not prove to be true. Possibly the feeling of pessimism is being carried to the extreme, just as the cock-sure optimism of two years ago, and that when the recovery once gets under way it will proceed with characteristic American swiftness. To those who have been hopeful of improved conditions this year, the recent action of the stock market in breaking through the 1930 low prices has been keenly disappointing. Probably the action of the securities markets affects the views of those living in New York or in touch with Wall Street much more than it does the individual merchant, manufacturer, banker, farmer, or professional man in other parts of the country. Wall Street is a fairly good oracle, but usually goes to extremes and sometimes even leads in the wrong direction, as in the spring of 1930 or the late summer of 1929. It is true that the current news coming to hand is anything but favorable, but is nevertheless exactly what would be expected in the latter stage of business depression and therefore is no reason for discouragement. When a host of the world's largest corporations report earnings of a few cents per share or actual deficits, when they are forced to reduce or completely eliminate their dividend payments, one knows that business has traveled a long way into the depression and is that much nearer its end. Some industries and numerous individual companies have already completed their readjustment to lower costs and more efficient operations....One of the bright spots in the otherwise drab horizon is the diminution of suspensions among the small banks throughout the country."

Farm Stabilization

S. Locke Breaux, cotton commission merchant, New Orleans, says in Commerce and Finance for May 6:"...One of the beauties of stabilization and what it connotes is a reduction of acreage of whatever commodity is being planted and raised, and that carries with it, what is harped on so strongly--diversification. In other words, our experience of the last hundred and fifty years has developed that certain sections of our country are, because of climatic and soil conditions, peculiarly adapted, we will say, to the growing of wheat, cotton, or fruit; that certain sections are peculiarly adapted to the raising of stock or hogs; and that though in every locality you may raise the same commodities that are specialized in, experience has taught that, as a money crop, it can not be done. I find that all of my cotton friends do not see how they can reduce their acreage since there is no money crop they could substitute therefor. Certain sections made excellent vegetable crops--cabbages, potatoes and other legumes--which were plowed under because there was no market for them and they could not eat up all they had raised.

Insofar as dairying is concerned, which is much stressed in Louisiana now by the way, I found that both in Louisiana and Texas the only trouble was that they were getting more milk than they had buyers and consequently their profit was disappearing in the surplus milk which they could not dispose of....The farmer, by contrast, is in no worse shape than the city worker and the industrial worker. There are thousands of men now who are out of employment. Closing down of plants means the discharge of employees, but in my active business life for over half a century we have had recurring periods and recurring times when that same thing occurred. As economy was practiced, readjustments took place, and in due and orderly course--not overnight, sometimes it would take four or five years--we would then drift into another era of prosperity and it would look like all human endeavor turned into gold. Right now we are going through one of those recurring periods where all human endeavor turns into brass...."

French Woman Agriculturist — The Woman's Journal for May says: "In France, where women have no equality in government, they have for centuries tilled the soil side by side with men and shared the management of their farms equally with their menfolk. One of these women farmers, Jeanne Garola, has been appointed by the Department of Agriculture as the first woman director of a government agricultural station--an important one, too, in a great wheat-growing area. Mlle. Garola's father was director before her so that she was literally brought up in the position. Later she took special studies in agriculture. Since 1927, when her father resigned, she has run the station as temporary head."

Georgia Bank Plan — An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for May says: "States a large Georgia bank in one of its advertisements: 'We expect to extend credit to those farmers who are careful to grow ample food and feed crops to meet the needs of their farms. There must be grown on the farm those necessities which heretofore have been bought with money realized from the sale of cotton.' This bank further states that it and other similar banks are not interested in making loans (no matter how good the security) if it is thought the funds derived from such loans are going to be used in a way that will cause the bank to realize on the security pledged. The policy of this particular bank is in line with the decision of the Georgia Bankers' Association. Georgia bankers believe it is sound business for a farmer to farm for a living as well as to have something to sell. The banker realizes he is protected when the farmer produces food and feed crops and the farmer is in like manner protected. May this ruling result in sound diversification."

Gladioli — An editorial in Southern Florist for May 1 says: "For years hybridists have endeavored to endow the gladiolus with that elusive element lacking to complete its charm--fragrance. From inconspicuous wild species native to Africa, this plant has been developed into the magnificent flower that we know to-day, ranging through every hue of the spectrum and quite as diverse in character and markings. From the modest little parent plant it has metamorphosed into one of the most brilliant blooms known to horticulture. Until recently, however, the added grace of perfume has been denied the showy queen of our autumn gardens. After innumerable experiments, a remarkable achievement comes as a rich reward.

A new race of hybrids known as 'sweetglads' have been derived from a South African species, Gladiolus tristis, endowed with an exquisite odor. Several varieties of them were shown at the International Flower Show in New York by John T. Scheepers."

Tobacco Revenue

Tobacco tax collections for the first nine months of the fiscal year amounted to $328,404,100, a decline of $4,761,000, as compared with the same period of the fiscal year 1930. Internal Revenue Bureau officials May 5 expressed the opinion that these taxes held up remarkably well, considering the business depression. The declines amounted to $437,000 for cigarette taxes, $2,633,000 for cigars and $1,681,000 for manufactured tobacco and snuff. Cigarette taxes collected totaled $264,667,300, cigars, $13,761,900, and manufactured tobacco and snuff $48,898,700. Out of all cigarette taxes, $165,892,800 was collected in North Carolina. (Press, May 6.)

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

A statement issued May 8 by the Federal Farm Board says: "A survey of The Grain Stabilization stocks made by the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, between March 18 and April 15, showed a little more than 98½ per cent to be in good or normal condition for milling purposes. The inspection was undertaken at the request of The Grain Stabilization Corporation and covered 226 elevators. Twenty Department of Agriculture supervisors were required to do the work. They submitted 227 detailed reports. In transmitting the result of the survey to the Farm Board, George S. Milnor, president and general manager of The Stabilization Corporation, said that the remaining 1½ per cent of wheat not suitable for milling is being disposed of for feeding purposes. He added that the fact such a large part of the stabilization holdings is in good condition 'speaks very well for the care and attention that has been given the wheat by our various representatives and also by the warehousemen.'"

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 8.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $7.75 to $9.50; cows, good and choice $5 to $6; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice $6.50 to $8.25; vealers, good and choice $7.50 to $9; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice $7 to $8.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice $6.25 to $6.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice $7 to $7.25. Slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.75 to $7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.75 to $9.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50 to $8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 81 1/8 to 84 1/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 82½ to 83¢; St. Louis 80½ to 81¢; Kansas City 73½ to 74½¢; No.2 hard winter 83¾¢ Chicago; Kansas City 73½¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 49½ to 50½¢; Kansas City 51 to 52½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 58 to 58½¢; Minneapolis 52½ to 53½¢; St. Louis 59½¢; Kansas City 52½ to 54¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 28½ to 29¢; Minneapolis 25 5/8¢ to 26 5/8¢; St. Louis 32¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged $4.50-$5.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; top of $5.50 in Boston with f.o.b. sales $3.50 at Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.70-$2 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.35-$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; $1-$1.05 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials, $1-$1.60 per standard crate in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes $8-$9 per standard 45's in city markets; $3-$3.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $2.75-$3.50 per 24-pint crate in a few cities; $1.70-$2 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 90¢-$1.15 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi Pointed type $2-$2.25 per 100 pound crates in city markets; $1 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, $2 per bushel basket in New York City; $1.75-$1.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 16 points to 9.31¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 15.24¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 9.90¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 9.95¢.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23½¢; 91 score, 23¼¢; 90 score, 23¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13¾ to 14½¢; Young Americas, 14¼ to 15½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLI, No. 36 Section 1 May 12, 1931

CHICAGO DISCOUNT RATE

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago announces that it has established a rate of 2½ per cent for all rediscounts and advances, effective from the opening of business May 9, 1931.

BUILDING WORK

President Hoover estimated May 8 that 395 different building projects, totaling $227,000,000, of the Federal public construction program will have been completed or put under way within six months. Buildings costing $119,000,000 have been started or finished in the last eighteen months, he said. Sites had been obtained and plans and specifications made for projects totaling $58,000,000, contracts on which are to be let within ninety days. During the subsequent ninety days, he said, another $60,000,000 will be let, and in the last ninety days of the six months $40,000,000 more work will be put under way. (Press, May 9)

SCIENTIST REPORTS ON NEW ELEMENT

An Auburn, Ala., dispatch May 10 says: "After a year of continuous scientific experiments, Dr. Fred Allison, professor of physics at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, announced May 9 the discovery of evidence indicating that 'Element 85,' the last of the undiscovered chemical elements, has been found in sea water, fluorite, apatite, monazite sand (Brazilian), kainite (Stassfurt), potassium bromide and the laboratory reagents, hydrofluoric and hydrobromic acid. The announcement is not final, but the evidence obtained caused Doctor Allison to refer to it as 'a high order of probability' of the presence of this element in the compounds named....."

ROCHESTER MILK PRICE

A Rochester, N.Y., dispatch to-day states that a reduction in the price of milk from 13 to 10 cents a quart was put into effect yesterday. The report says: "Small milk dealers said that this was the beginning of a price war aimed to put them out of business. Larger dealers said, however, that the cut was a result of an increase in the supply and the entry of large dairying interests into this section. Howard McClenathan, a representative of the Dairyman's League, announced that its prices would not be reduced and that any price cutting was a matter for each dealer to decide."

GERMANY ON INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER

A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "The Democratic press in Berlin is satisfied with the outcome of the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington. 'This pre-eminent economic forum has pronounced its verdict and it is: revision', the Berliner Tageblatt says editorially.....The Vossische Zeitung congratulates the international chamber for not having dodged the political issues and especially praises President Hoover for his remarks on disarmament."

Section 2

British Farm Loans

An editorial in The Field (London) for April 25 says: "Seven million pounds have been lent to farmers by the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation since this institution was set up by Parliament two years ago. Sir Harry Goschen and the other directors of the corporation may well feel that they have done useful service to the agricultural industry already, and from the fact that applications for loans continue to flow in it is evident that the corporation's terms of business are appreciated by farmers. Agriculture is an industry with an exceptionally slow turnover, and extended credit on reasonable terms is needed by many enterprising farmers who own the land they work. When large estates were broken up in the years after the war there was nothing to take the landowner's place, as the supplier of capital, until the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation came into being. It is satisfactory to note from the annual report that, in spite of the prevailing depression, farmers are fulfilling their obligations promptly and that less than 2 per cent of the interest payments on loans were outstanding at the close of the corporation's financial year."

Future Conditions

Professor E. M. East, Harvard University, writing under the title "The Future of Man in the Light of his Past" in The Scientific Monthly for April, says: "...Estimates of probable trends based on past experience...have proved useful in all sorts of industrial pursuits. It would be possible to defend our undertaking, therefore, as an attempt to utilize available data in plotting the course along which mankind is moving, in order to determine, as nearly as may be, what lies a little further on; for it might then be possible to mark out a new course which would lead to a more desirable destination....What, then, will be the probable condition of the world in the year 2500?...I shall confine my speculations to three points: (1) the population of the world and its genetic constitution; (2) the genetic philosophy to which this population may be expected to subscribe, and (3) the probable biological discoveries which have genetic aspects. The population of the world should be about 3,500 millions, or twice the census figures of to-day. The last doubling took about 90 years; the next doubling may be expected to take about 500 years; and from this point on, there should be very little increase....Agriculture will probably continue to be the fundamental occupation of mankind for thousands of years, just as it has been in the past. The grave difference between the future economic situation and that of the present era will be due to the fact that agricultural efficiency per manpower is working toward the point where less than 20 per cent of the world's inhabitants will be required to feed the rest. Industrialization must increase proportionately, therefore, in order to give occupations to the men released from farm work. If this process can go on as far as it is possible, theoretically, for it to go, then each person will be provided with more and more mechanical servants and will receive greater and greater quantities of material comforts. Personally, I am inclined to believe that this trend will have reached its peak before 500 years have passed, and that then a back-to-the-land movement will be required because industrialization will have reached a period of diminishing returns. If the population shall have approached a stationary condition before this date, no extraordinary economic dislocations are to be expected; but if the population should increase to the limits permitted by the earlier economic prosperity, it is unlikely that violent disturbances can be avoided..."

Insects in South Dakota

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for May 8 says: "Almost all South Dakotans have heard about the destructive grasshopper raids which disturbed this section in the years from 1873 to 1876.....The inhabitants in those days were practically helpless in the face of the grasshopper invasions. They had no advance notice of their arrival and would have been able to do little if they had had.

'Things are different now.....But we are not so helpless now as the early South Dakotans were. The grasshoppers have been studied, their habits are known and the presence of the millions of eggs has been detected. And, furthermore, steps are being taken to counteract them. A. L. Ford of South Dakota State College is now busily engaged in pointing out the possible danger from grasshoppers and suggesting what steps should be taken to curtail the damage. The Murdo Coyote mentions that he was in Murdo recently and brought with him a pail of sod in which were from 10,000 to 15,000 grasshopper eggs. In another community, he placed a jar of sod containing these eggs. The warmth quickly hatched the eggs and the glass was soon filled with grasshoppers. Both of these examples served to stimulate interest in the necessity for fighting the grasshoppers. Consequently, an extensive campaign against the insects is now underway in several counties where eggs are numerous. Mr. Ford is conferring with County Commissioners and groups of farmers and explaining what should be done to restrict the damage. Arrangements have already been made in several places for spreading a prepration to kill the grasshoppers as they are hatched. The eggs are usually found just below the surface around the edges of the fields. The whole reveals an interesting development in the progress of rural science. Fifty-five years ago, the inhabitants could do nothing to fight a scourge that was ruining their fields. To-day, they have advance notice of its prospective arrival and understand how it can be combatted."

Laski on Ford

A London dispatch to-day says: "Henry Ford is the embodiment of what is most dangerous in American civilization, according to Professor Harold J. Laski of the University of London. Professor Laski follows his recent attacks on President Hoover with his equally candid opinion of Mr. Ford in The Daily Herald's series of pen portraits of Americans. 'He is a workman who has made a gigantic fortune without ever discovering that we work for the sake of life,' he writes. 'He is the supreme prisoner of his own machines. He is only the most outstanding of innumerable Americans who think as he does. They think of bigness as greatness. They place the practical Edison before the abstract Einstein Mr. Ford has captured the world with his system. To-day Russia transforms itself into a super-America; tomorrow it will be China, then perhaps India. Mr. Ford's vision of civilization does not impress me. His ideal worker will have material comfort aplenty. I doubt whether he will have a mind to enjoy it.'"

Scientific Phenomena

An editorial in Engineering and Contracting for April says: ".....Long after Newton had deduced Kepler's empirical laws of orbital motion by assuming the existence of a universal gravitation that varies inversely as the square of the distance, there were celebrated scientist who remained skeptical as to Newton's theory. They did not like the use of 'occult powers' to explain visible phenomena.....Among meteorologists for example, we see the most determined resistance to any electric or magnetic theory of weather, in spite of the failure of thermal theories

to provide means of successfully forecasting weather. Why do meteorologists cling so persistently to the sun's heat as the prime cause of all weather changes, while at the same time decrying suggestion that terrestrial, planetary and solar electrons may be very important weather factors? Largely, we think, because of distrust of the 'occult' or hidden. It is true, of course, that heat waves are as invisible as electrons, but heat has the merit of being felt, the human body being a thermometer that roughly registers temperature changes. On the other hand, we neither see, hear, smell nor feel electrons as such. Hence we hesitate to admit an extension of the realm of the electron, in spite of the fact that it has already conquered almost all of physics and chemistry. The editor has recently advanced the theory that every planet, and presumably every star, is the nucleus of a series of concentric shells of electrons and protons, our 'Heaviside layer' of electrons being only one of many such shells surrounding the earth. The electron and proton shells alternate, and each of these two classes forms a geometric doubling series as to distance from the center of the planet.....The stratification of clouds is explainable by aid of electron and proton shells. So, too, are multiple radio echoes and multiple pulsations of delicate magnetic needles....."

Wheat Situation

A survey of the wheat situation from December 1930 to March 1931 forms the wheat study of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, for May. A summary of the study follows: "International wheat prices declined sharply in December 1930, but remained strikingly stable at an extremely low level in January--March 1931. The decline in December was occasioned largely by a shrinkage in European demand following a heavy accumulation of stocks. Although available wheat supplies in the exporting countries continued extraordinarily large in January--March and European demand remained inactive, the international market was not subjected to severe selling pressure. Ex-European countries imported relatively large quantities; exports from Russia fell off sharply; sales were not pressed from the Southern Hemisphere and Canada; the price of wheat was pegged (under a valorizing rather than a stabilizing operation) by the Grain Stabilization Corporation in the United States, so that exports from the United States were strikingly small. The outlook for developments in April--July 1931 is full of uncertainties. Under ordinary weather conditions-- which, of course, may not prevail-- the Northern Hemisphere and world wheat crops of 1931 seem likely to fall below those of 1930. If so, international wheat prices may reasonably be expected to rise, the more so because European demand may become more active, while selling pressure on the international market may be no heavier than it was in January--March. The volume of international trade in April--July may exceed that of December--March; and world net exports in 1930-31 may approximate 805 million bushels. Year-end stocks in the four major exporting countries, in Europe ex-Russia, and afloat to Europe seem likely in the aggregate to exceed the heavy stocks of August 1, 1930, but to fall below those of 1929. Relatively the heaviest stocks may be held in the United States, Canada, and Australia; relatively the lightest, in the European importing countries as a group."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 11.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.): good and choice $7.50-9.25; cows, good and choice $5-6; heifers (550-850 lbs.): good and choice $6.75-8.50; vealers, good and choice $7.50-9; feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice $7-8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.): good and choice$7.10-7.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.): good and choice $6.30-7; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice $6.75-7.15; (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $9-9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50-8.25.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 82-85¢; No. 2 red winter, St. Louis 80-81¢; Kansas City 74½¢; No. 2 hard winter, Chicago 84¢; Kansas City 73½¢; No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 59¢; Minneapolis 51-52¢; Kansas City 51½-53¢; No. 3 yellow, Chicago 59½-60¢; Minneapolis 54-55¢; St. Louis 58½-60¢; Kansas City 53-54¢; No. 3 white oats, Chicago 29-29½¢; Minneapolis 26-26½¢; Kansas City 30½-31¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged $3.50-5.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; $3 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $2.35-2.50 per 100 lbs. carlot sales in Chicago; $1.50-1.75 f.o.b. lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.70-2 in the East; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.35-1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; $1-1.05 f.o.b. Stevens point. North Carolina Klondike and Missionary strawberries brought 9-20¢ per quart in eastern cities; 32-quart crates, $2.75-4.50 f.o.b. Chadbourn. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes $5-7 per standard 45s in city markets; $2.35-2.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions $1.10-1.50 per standard crate in consuming centers; 80-85¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York Baldwin apples, No. 1, 2½ inches up, $2 per bushel basket in New York City; $1.75-1.85 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points to 9.21¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 14.99¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 9.82¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 9.82¢.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22½¢; 91 score, 22¼¢; 90 score 22¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-14¢; Single Daisies, 13¼-14¢; Young Americas, 13¾-15¢. (Prep. by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLI, No. 37 Section 1 May 13, 1931

THE PRESIDENT ON BUILDING PROGRAM

In a report on the Federal building program, President Hoover yesterday showed that the total that has been spent or is about to be spent amounts to $453,000,000-- nearly $70,000,000 of which has gone or will go for buildings in the District of Columbia. In the last two years, 51 buildings have been completed, the costs of which totaled $23,316,876. The President's statement showed that public buildings have been started throughout the country in the last three months, the cost of which will total $120,213,900. Plans have been completed for 56 projects, the total cost of which will be $120,215,900. Specifications are now being prepared for approximately one-half this number, and the remaining projects are on the market for construction bids. The 190 buildings for which sites have been acquired and for which plans are partially completed will cost $192,173,723. The buildings for which sites have been acquired or for which negotiations have been started will cost $50,622,941. (Press, May 13.)

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

A continuation of generally lax conditions of employment throughout the country in the first week of May, with further slight declines in the East, was shown in reports made public yesterday by the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. Increased seasonal demand for agricultural labor was shown for some southern localities, but the improvement on the whole was described as of a temporary nature. (Press, May 13.)

IMMIGRATION

Immigration to the United States this year will be the lowest since 1862, lower even than the bottom mark established in the war year of 1918. Officials of the Immigration Bureau said yesterday that, according to the decline of aliens entering this country, less than 100,000 would be admitted during the year, or 10,000 less than were admitted in 1918. (Press, May 12.

LONDON WHEAT PARLEY

A London dispatch May 12 says: "Disposition of the world grain surplus will be the paramount consideration at the international wheat conference opening at London May 18. A variety of systems for orderly marketing of the commodity is expected to be proposed. No agenda have been prepared and the only item scheduled is the address of welcome by High Commissioner Ferguson. Present indications are that the seven major producing and exporting countries-- America, Canada, Australia, Russia, Argentina, Hungary, and Rumania-- will participate, but it is uncertain whether any major consuming nations will be represented. It is indicated in British circles that, while Great Britain, as the greatest importer of wheat, is intensely interested in efforts to boost the price, her position will be that of observer. This country is particularly interested in view of the extremely low grain stocks in this country and in Europe-- stocks that must be replenished this year."

Section 2

Australian Wild Life

Science for May 8 says: "Australia, which has had a development more or less analogous to that of the American West, is now passing through a phase also experienced in America-- the realization that reckless slaughter is threatening extermination of many of its unique animal species. This is resulting in activities looking toward their protection and preservation. The koala or 'native bear,' an animal looking more or less like a bear but really a marsupial related to the kangaroo and the opossum, is an object of special solicitude. In New South Wales and other regions where it has been exterminated, efforts are being made to reintroduce it. The so-called marsupial wolf or thylacine, not so harmless and good-natured as the koala, has been mercilessly hunted and now survives only in northwest Tasmania. The Government of Tasmania has lately taken steps to protect the survivors of the species, and now forbids the exportation of thylacine pelts. The Australian opossum is another animal that is being over-hunted. In the State of Victoria alone, which has a three-month open season, at least one million are killed annually, and conservationists are becoming concerned lest the fur trade destroy itself through its own over-eagerness for profits. New South Wales is the only State where the opossum is given official protection. Although there are laws on the books to protect the native animal and plant life of Australia and Tasmania, there are not enough rangers in service to secure proper enforcement. However, voluntary assistance of interested persons is now being enlisted; and there is a movement on foot to establish nature sanctuaries and parks."

Corn Belt Contest

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 9 says: "Up in Grundy and Story Counties, the folks are getting fields ready for the Corn Belt's greatest sport. This year, Iowa will be host to the national corn husking contest. Grundy County people are planting three fields that are so located that any one of them may be used for the national meet. The best of the three will be selected in the fall as the scene of the contest. At this national contest, to be held the second week in November, champions from eight States will compete. Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri, and Kansas will send huskers to meet the best Iowa can turn out. Up to date, Iowa, through the work of Fred Stanek, has won the national meet more times than any other State. Can we win without him, even though the contest is held in our own territory? The week before the national, the Iowa State contest will be held in Story County. The county farm, near Nevada, will be the scene of the meet. The usual number of county and district meets will be held beforehand to narrow down the list of competitors....."

Economic Conditions

An editorial in The Business Week for May 13 says: "The curious economic coma continues. Weekly fluctuations in the patient's pulse are slight and insignificant.....Our index remains frozen at the depression level of the past 5 months.....The decline in steel activity is slow and no more than seasonal and there are no signs of marked change in demand. The same static condition persists in electric power production, in check payments, currency circulation, and merchandise carloadings.....A few faint favorable flickers are seen in a rise in residential building at the close of April and in some slight strengthening of wheat prices and bond markets. Most commodities, however, continue to weaken and stocks drift indecisively downward.....The foreign picture shows no improvement. Domestic and national business conferences come to a close

without large scale constructive accomplishment.....The Federal Reserve authorities are pushing aggressively their policy of forcing lower short-term money rates, but the effort is more academically interesting than immediately encouraging.....Ultimately and in the extreme application, the easy money invitation to business initiative will doubtless prove effective but ultimately,also, the depression will disappear of itself. Pressure is needed to speed the process."

French Bread Manufacture

Paris correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for May 9 says: "The council on health has declared itself in favor of the addition of chemical substances in the manufacture of bread. The question has been the subject of debates for several months. The millers have emphasized that the chemical substances at present employed (usually bromate and persulphate of ammonium) facilitate breadmaking and make it possible to secure, even with French wheat flour, which is poor in gluten, a better bread than could otherwise be obtained without the admixture of flour that would have to be imported from foreign countries. In reality, the millers, instead of extracting from 73 to 74 per cent of flour from their wheat, voluntarily take only from 63 to 65 per cent, in order that the flour may be whiter and that the bread may have a finer appearance for the consumer. But this leaves in the bran a considerable amount of gluten, for which reason the flour is less easily made into bread. To remedy this defect the millers add substances termed 'improvers.'.....The subject recently came up for discussion before the Academy of Medicine. According to the observations of Arpin and Kohn-Abrest, and Bruère and Kling, at the bakery of the Hôpitaux de Paris, it was found that these products conferred on bread no qualities that could not be secured just as well by the addition of barley, rye or wheat of foreign origin, which contain more gluten. Furthermore, there is a suspicion that these chemical products might, in the long run, prove harmful to public health, for the French people consume more bread per capita than any other. Vainly the millers asserted that these products are destroyed by the heat developed in the process of baking the bread. This statement was not accepted as true except for the bread crust (not for the soft part), and still less for the flour used in preparing the gruel of young children. .....The council on health declared, therefore, unanimously in favor of prohibiting the further use of such chemical substances in breadmaking, and already the courts have imposed penalties on those who continue to use them."

Genetics Congress

Science for May 8 says: "The year of 1930 may be considered as having been one of preliminary organization for the Sixth International Congress of Genetics, which will be held under the presidency of Dr. T.H. Morgan, California Institute of Technology, at Ithaca, New York, from August 24 to 31, 1932. The year of 1931 is being used to collect the basic financial resources on which the congress must depend, to plan the major features of the program and to work out ways and means for bringing invited Europeans to this country and for utilizing their time wisely after they have arrived. The council of the congress consists of R.C. Cook, American Genetic Association, treasurer; C. B. Davenport, Carnegie Institution of Washington, chairman of the finance committee; L. C. Dunn, Columbia University, chairman of the transportation committee; E. M. East Harvard University, chairman of the program committee; R.A. Emerson, Cornell University, chairman of the local committee; D. F. Jone, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, chairman of the publications committee;

M. Demerec, Carnegie Instutition of Washington, chairman of the exhibits committee; and C. C. Little, Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, chairman of the council and secretary general of the congress. Monthly meetings have been held in New York....."

Mississippi Floods

Murray Godwin, writing under the title "The Unseen Menace of Mississippi Flood Control" in Science and Invention for June, says: ".....All in all, the elaborate system of levee protection has served mostly to protect the valley only during ordinary floods. When simultaneous freshets from its tributaries have swollen the river to the heights most feared, the levees have developed crevasses under the attack and have let the waters through to inundate the areas beyond. Thus, in 1927, when Mother Nature synchronized her downpours to most disastrous extremes, nearly two hundred lives were lost, 700,000 people were made homeless for a month, and an actual property loss was inflicted of $236,334,414.06! If the United States can make it so, that was the Mississippi's last rampage. Shortly after the catastrophe of 1927, the Federal Government called on the War Department for a plan of flood control in the lower valley, and the plan, after careful survey, was duly presented. It calls for an expenditure on a system of levee improvements, spillways, and bank protection, of about $310,000,000, with completion in ten years and maintenance thereafter. The War Department's plan, now in process of execution, aims to protect the lower alluvial valley from the greatest flood predicted as possible, which would reach heights even greater than the most violent floods of modern times-- those of 1882, 1912, and 1927. The attempt to control the river by confining it has been given up as a bad job. At ordinary flood stages only, the flood waters will be confined within improved levees. Above these stages, the river will escape laterally through 'safety valves,' and find its way along natural canals bordered by high land to points where it will empty, as the river lowers, into the main stream. Thus, dangerous pressures will be relieved at the cost of inundating a minimum of territory, most of which is swamp and timber land. Of the cleared land included in the relief floodways, the greater share of it will be workable during from four years out of five, to eleven years out of twelve. Less than a sixth of it will be flooded one year in three....."

Weed Control in South Dakota

An editorial in The Dakota Farmer for May 1 says: "This is going to be a tough year on weeds. All over South Dakota farmers are organizing. Aggressive weed control campaigns were mapped out during the winter months in many a county and will be carried into effect in the seeding, growing and harvesting seasons. Five counties have reported the holding of weed control meetings. Bon Homme County has a county-wide weed committee, composed of representatives from each township. The committee has held and will hold meetings once a month to discuss methods of weed control. A weed committee in Miner County has worked out a plan whereby farmers in Miner and McCook Counties will conduct weed control efforts through the use of chemical weed killers. In Minnehaha County a weed committee has emphasized the planting of clean seed as of primary importance in ridding the county of noxious weeds. Lincoln County has held a number of weed control meetings at which weed control methods were discussed. Weed control methods, used by 70 Clay County farmers, were discussed at meetings held in that county. Thus goes forward South Dakota's most aggressive battle looking toward the control of one of our major crop-reducing hazards."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in California Cultivator for May 2 says: "We often hear farmers blaming the Extension Service for the present overproduction problems, stating that the farm advisers have taught farmers how to increase their acreage production and have done nothing toward helping to find a market for this increased production.....What the Extension Service has been doing would, in this period of low prices, be mighty helpful to all our farmers if they would use the information as intended rather than to try to produce all they can each year regardless of probable demand. Needless to say those farmers who are taking advantage of this Extension Service work are getting by and some are even making a profit during these hard times, but they are, of course, making it all the more difficult for the farmer who insists on continuing to farm in the old haphazard and uneconomical way just because he may have been able to make that kind of farming pay when prices were at a high peak."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 12:--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.): good and choice $7.25-9.25; cows, good and choice $5-6; heifers (550-850 lbs.): good and choice $6.75-8.50; vealers, good and choice $8-9.50; feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice $7-8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.): good and choice $6.40-7.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.): good and choice $7.15-7.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.): good and choice $6.75-7.25. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $9-9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50-8.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72-75¢; No.2 red winter, St.Louis 80-81¢; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City 73½¢; No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 52-53¢; Kansas City 52-53¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 60½¢; Minneapolis 55-56¢; St. Louis 59½-60¢; Kansas City 53-54½¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 30¢; Minneapolis 26-3/8-26-7/8¢; St. Louis 31¾¢; Kansas City 31½¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought $3.25-4.50 per double-head barrels in eastern city markets; $2.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs $2-2.50 in a few cities; $1.35-1.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.70-2 per 100 lbs. in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; few $1-1.05 f.o.b. Stevens Point. California Salmon Tint Cantaloupes $5-6 per standard 45s in city markets; $2.10-2.25 f.o.b. Brawley. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 75¢-$1.15 per 1½-bu. hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi Pointed type $1.75-2 per crate of approximately 100 lbs. in New York City; 90¢-$1 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions $1.10-1.50 per standard crate in consuming centers; 75-85¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. North Carolina Missionary and Klondike strawberries ranged $3-5.50 per 32-qt. crate in eastern cities; $1.75-2.50 f.o.b. Chadbourn. New York Baldwin apples, No. 1, 2½ inches up, $5.75-6 per barrel in New York City; bushel baskets $1.90-2.15 in the Middle West and f.o.b. sales at Rochester $1.80-1.90.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points to 9.14¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 15.24¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.75¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 9.74¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Economics.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLI, No. 38 Section 1 May 14, 1931

HIGHWAY BUILDERS' MEETING

Comprising the vanguard of approximately 300 persons expected at Washington for its annual meeting Friday and Saturday, several score members of the American Road Builders Association will gather to-day for a joint meeting of its executive committee and manufacturers division, according to the press to-day.

PEANUT ORGANIZATION

Definite steps have been taken by farmers to establish, with the assistance of the Federal Farm Board, a national marketing organization for the principal peanut growing regions of the southeastern States. For more than a year growers have been holding local meetings preliminary to regional conferences. Three regional meetings were held in April, bringing together peanut growers of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina. A fourth regional meeting will be held in Virginia. During the last five years these States have produced more than 80 per cent of the peanuts grown in the United States. Leaders are planning to perfect the regional organizations in time to operate them in handling this year's peanut crop in North Carolina, Alabama and Florida. (Press, May 14.)

LONDON WHEAT CONFERENCE

A London dispatch to-day says: "The British Labor Government's approval of the general principle of a quota for empire wheat was given yesterday by Lord Parmoor during a debate in the House of Lords. If the project is found impossible it will have to be dropped, he said, but he didn't see why it should be impossible. 'The difficulty,' he said, 'is one of detail which can not be disposed of until after the forthcoming conference at Ottawa. The dominions do not think it is impossible and neither does the Government. Whether the dominions can formulate a scheme which will be satisfactory only time will tell.'"

A Melbourne dispatch to-day says: "Australia's representatives to the World Grain Conference in London will submit definite proposals for meeting the situation arising from the international wheat surplus.....They are as follows:

"1. That a preliminary meeting be arranged of representatives of exporting nations to determine the basis of proportionate percentages of the exportable surpluses to be marketed jointly. 2. That the adhering countries guarantee the observance of such an international agreement, possibly by posting a substantial financial bond. 3. That the organization take cognizance of normal relativity of prices between the marketing grades of the participating countries.

"The proposal of an international clearing house for wheat has been repeatedly suggested as the main subject of the London conference. It has been indicated however, that discussions would not center on an international organization for actual selling of wheat, but rather on a sort of international advisory board."

MEDICAL CARE COSTS

Various proposals pointing toward provision of more adequate medical service for the public at costs within means will be discussed during the two-day spring meeting of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, opening tomorrow at Washington. (Press, May 14.)

Section 2

Agricultural Research

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for May 9 says: "Science and research have been great benefactors to all industries. In agriculture they have developed new crops and improved varieties of old ones. They have successfully controlled disease and insect enemies. They have pointed out reliable methods for handling crops, soils and livestock. Such work has been conducted largely through the activities of the State and Federal experiment stations, and has been an immense aid to agriculture. Industry, on the other hand, has benefited even to a greater degree through science and research, as evidenced in the many new inventions, new products and new methods that are continually supplanting old ones. One reason for this is that industry carries on its research and scientific investigations through private effort with ample finances, while agriculture must depend largely upon State and Federal Governments to bring forth new facts of benefit to it. As a result, agriculture lags behind other industries in this respect, and agricultural products are still used chiefly for food. We are convinced that well-financed and directed programs of agricultural research, delving into investigations having to do with new uses for farm products and greater utilization of waste as well as experimental agricultural practices, can be productive of a great amount of good for the farming industry. We believe that every agricultural State, as well as the Federal Government, should actively sponsor a program of this character, adequately financed, to insure competent men and broad scope of operations. Such a program should include industrial surveys to learn whether processing and manufacturing industries using raw products of agriculture can operate successfully near the source of these products and thus afford greater local employment as well as more economy in distribution. No more important work can be undertaken by our agricultural colleges than exhaustive research into new agricultural industries and new uses for some of our principal crops, which are now grown in excess of domestic requirements. Edison may contribute something valuable in his experiments in growing goldenrod for rubber production. We might use domestic crops instead of an imported by-product for the manufacture of industrial alcohol. It is not wholly illogical to suggest that fuel oil may some day be produced from vegetable products. In fact, we are importing vegetable oils and various products now that might be profitably grown here.....In the past the emphasis has properly been upon production in experiment station projects. In the future we think broad research will be equally important."

Diet and Spice Trade

Dietary habits of the average American have undergone such changes in the past few years that spice manufacturers are confronted with a serious drop in the consumption of their products, Albert H. Doolittle, manager of the American Spice Trade Association, told the spice grinders' group of that organization at New York, May 12. Consumption of fruits, vegetables and other foodstuffs unflavored by spices, he added, has been growing steadily for some time because of the prevalent belief that such methods of food preparation were healthful. (N.Y.Times, May 13.)

Farm Employment

An editorial in The Kansas City Star for May 6 says: "On a good many farms work is seasonal. This is especially true where the use of land is confined to the growing of one or two crops. It is too much to expect any industry to make a satisfactory return to those engaged in

it unless it is possible for it to furnish complete use of time throughout the year. That farming readily lends itself to outside employment is indicated by the work being done in the improvement of the Missouri River channel. One of the contractors recently said that 85 per cent of all the men employed during the last winter live within driving distance of the project. Many of them are able to do their chores before beginning and after completion of their day's work. The majority are heads of families and have proven themselves to be most dependable and reliable. A similar situation is found in the building of roads, bridges, and other improvements throughout the entire Southwest. Work of this sort has made it possible for thousands of farm owners and operators to turn to profit time otherwise of little or no value under conditions which have prevailed during the last year. There are a few types of farming, such as dairying, market gardening, specialized poultry farming, or a combination of crop farming and livestock production which give opportunity for complete employment throughout the year. There is less distress and fewer calls for outside help from such farmers than from those who follow a one-crop system."

French Agriculture

"The outlook for the small farmer in France is serious. Rural housing and general living conditions are considerably behind contemporary standards of comfort and convenience. The expense and difficulty of reorganizing agricultural communities for more efficient husbandry, crop storage, or handling of machines and tools, are great. There are many small and hilly holdings, where handwork survives, and where the overhead expense of new machinery, even when this is partially met by cooperative ownership, is so heavy as to be impracticable. There will probably be a gradual movement from farming into other occupations, with the abandonment of much land now cultivated. In the broad valley bottoms and seaward plains, farming can be modernized, and it is there that most of the favorable changes in French agricultural technique are to be seen." (Social Science Abstracts, March.)

Science and Civilization

Sir Thomas Oliver, president of the British Institute of Hygiene, said in a recent address before the institute: "There is a tendency to acclaim the achievements of science as an indication of civilization and its measure. In an American book, a compilation of essays, entitled 'Towards Civilization,' its literary contributors were chosen by a committee of engineers in New York, who point with pride to what railroad efficiency and transport have achieved, and who with equal pride allude to the well-being of the people and to the greater leisure which these have secured for the working classes as evidences of civilization. But are increasing wealth, leisure, and material prosperity, civilization? They are the outcome of the mechanistic age in which we live. A few months of industrial disputes, with lock-outs and strikes, also excessive taxation for a few years, would seriously dissipate such possessions and give a different color to life. One of the writers in the treatise referred to speaks of 'England as a Garden,' and of the United States as an 'Engineering Shop,' and, speaking of agriculture, he reminds his readers that agriculture, the oldest of the industries, is to-day 90 per cent engineering and 10 per cent agriculture, that the farm of the future will be the 50,000 acre farm, run by motor mechanics in overalls, and turning its wheat straw into roofing cement and paint. What is aimed at is, in other words, the industrialization of agriculture....."

Unemployment Insurance

A Geneva dispatch May 12 says: "Analysis by the International Labor Office shows that in 18 countries a total of 37,000,000 workers are covered by unemployment insurance. The office, which has always supported the principle of such insurance, emphasizes that between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 workers throughout the world are jobless. Ten countries have compulsory unemployment insurance, with 44,629,000 persons insured. These countries are Australia (Queensland), Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Switzerland (nine cantons), and Soviet Russia. Germany, with 16,000,000; Great Britain, with 12,000,000, and Russia, with 10,000,000, have the largest numbers of insured workers. Voluntary unemployment insurance is operative in eight countries with a total of 2,841,000 persons protected. The largest number of insured among these is Czechoslovakia (1,129,000). The other seven countries are Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland.

Vitamin Content of Mushrooms

Berlin correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for May 9 says: "Mushrooms are regarded as an excellent food, and it is a matter of regret that this low-priced fruit of the woods plays such an insignificant part in the diet of the people. But the physiologist can not indorse without reservations this praise bestowed on mushrooms by reason of their nutritiveness. The protein content is not as great as is generally assumed, so that the flavor, which is important for nutrition, is doubtless the most essential agrument in favor of their use. However, through recent research of Professor Scheunert and Doctor Reschke, a new factor in the estimation of the value of mushrooms-- the vitamin content-- has been added. These two investigators examined some of the best known species of mushrooms (pfifferling, maronenröhrling, steinpilz and grünling) in order to determine what amount of the various vitamins they contained. The mushrooms were fed to young rats, and observations were made as to the manifestations of the presence of the various vitamins as revealed by their growth. It was found that the pfifferling species is an excellent source of vitamin A. The vitamin was not impaired by the mode of preparation. The other species examined contained only slight traces of vitamin A. Vitamin B occurs in all these species in only small quantities. Vitamin C could not be shown to be present. The content in the antirachitic vitamin D was considerable in all these species. Also the morcheln were found to contain considerable vitamin D, whereas in champignons this vitamin was not present in any appreciable amount. That is easily understood, since the other mushrooms grow in the woods, whereas the champignons are grown artificially under exclusion of light. As vitamin D is contained in the other species of mushrooms, a natural source of supply for vitamin D is opened up by the mushrooms that is of great importance for nutrition. Vitamin D has not been demonstrated in any of the common species of vegetables or fruits, so that mushrooms occupy a unique place and supply a need."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 13.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.): good and choice $7.25-9; cows, good and choice $5-6; heifers (550-850 lbs.): good and choice $7-8.50; vealers, good and choice $8-9.50; feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice $7-8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.): good and choice $6.30-7; light lights (140-160 lbs.): good and choice $6.60-7.10. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs.down) $9-9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50-8.25.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 81¼-84¼¢; No. 2 red winter, St. Louis 81-81½¢; Kansas City 73½-74½¢; No. 2 hard winter, Kansas City 73-73½¢; No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago, 60¼¢; Minneapolis 51-52¢; Kansas City 51½-52¢; No. 3 yellow, Chicago 60-60½¢; Minneapolis 54-55¢; St. Louis 59½-60¼¢; Kansas City 52½-53½¢; No. 3 white oats, Chicago 29½¢; Minneapolis 26-26½¢;Kansas City 31-31½¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought $3.50-4 per double-head barrel in the East; $2.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.65-2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; few $1-1.05 f.o.b. Stevens point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercials $1.25-1.50 per standard crate in consuming centers; 50-pounds sacked, No. 1, 70¢ f.o.b. Laredo. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes $5-6.50 per standard 45s in city markets; $2-2.15 f.o.b. Brawley. North Carolina Missionarys and Klondike strawberries, brought 8-15¢ per quart in city markets; 32-quart crates, $3-4.50 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Louisiana Klondikes $2-2.50 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; $1.50-1.85 auction sales f.o.b. at Hammond. New New York Baldwin apples, No. 1, 2½ inches up, $5.75-6.25 per barrel in New York City; bushel tubs best mostly $1.90 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points 9.03¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 15.02¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 9.63¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 9.66¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23½¢; 91 score, 23¼¢; 90 score, 23¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-14¢; Single Daisies, 13¼-14¢; Young Americas, 13¾-15¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agric. Economics.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLI, No. 39 Section 1 May 15, 1931

VETERANS ASK PRESIDENT TO CALL WORK PARLEY

An Indianapolis dispatch to-day states that the national executive committee of the American Legion yesterday directed Ralph T. O'Neil, National Commander, to petition President Hoover to call a non-political conference to solve the causes of economic depression. The National Commander was directed to ask the President to call together, in a non-political way, representatives of labor, industry, capital and finance, agriculture, "and other elements of our national life." The report of the commission said that a national survey by the 10,000 posts of the Legion indicated that more than 6,000,000 persons were out of employment. The commission estimated that 750,000 former service men were among those out of work.

FARM BOARD ON WHEAT PLAN

The Farm Board to-day made public a letter written by James C. Stone, chairman, to F. J. Wilmer of Rosalia, Washington, setting forth the board's views on a new plan to control the wheat surplus and reduce wheat acreage. The letter says in part: ".....In summary form, your proposal is that a nation-wide campaign be made by organized farmers, with financial aid and moral support from the Federal Farm Board, to obtain control of the surplus of the wheat crops of 1931, 1932, and 1933, and to limit the surplus from the crops of 1932 and 1933, by getting at least 75 per cent of the wheat growers to join a National Surplus Control Association with a three-year membership contract binding each signer." (Here follow the details of the suggested contract.) ".....The board's conclusion is.....that the plan does not afford a practical way of dealing with our wheat surplus problem. We believe it would be impossible, even with intensive efforts, to get enough farmers to cooperate under the proposed contracts to give the plan a fair chance of success. A uniform nation-wide contract for surplus control or acreage reduction would not be appropriate under widely diverse conditions.....The board is already committed to a policy of dealing with the wheat situation with the cooperation of farmers and their organizations. The Farmers National Grain Corporation and its affiliated cooperatives will be in a position to handle their members' grain to advantage. The Grain Stabilization Corporation will play its part in meeting the situation. The board and the Department of Agriculture will do their utmost to give farmers essential facts on which to base their decisions. We count upon the intelligent and effective efforts of farmers' organizations and cooperative associations, as well as of Federal and State agencies already in operation and of new groups that may be formed, to help bring these facts and their local application home to wheat growers in all sections. We are confident that in such ways as these the difficulties of the situation will be met and surmounted."

ENGLISH BANK RATE CUT

A London dispatch to-day states that the directors of the Bank of England decided yesterday to reduce the discount rate from 3 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the lowest figure since 1909.

Section 2

Agricultural Education

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for May 9 says: "This is said to be in the age of youth. That is true in agriculture as in other vocations. Our young people, with improved educational training and opportunities for travel, reading and radio information, should be better equipped than were their parents to make a mark in the world. The hope of agriculture lies in the farm youth. With greater opportunities for training to meet farm problems than had their dads, they owe it to their fathers and mothers and to society to make good use of that training. Regardless of the aid extended to agriculture through legislation and the efforts of its friends, the solution of farm problems will depend largely upon the interest and efforts of farmers themselves. This means that agriculture must have trained leadership coming from within its own ranks. That is the responsibility facing the future farmers of the country, the youth of to-day. Fortunately, the program of agricultural education includes, through vocational agriculture courses in high schools and 4-H Club work, the kind of training which best fits farm boys and girls for future responsibility. In Lincoln last week several hundred vocational agriculture high school boys assembled at the agricultural college for their annual contests in which appropriate rewards were given the winners. They were a fine group of boys, indeed, whose faces and bearing inspire a feeling of security for the agriculture of tomorrow....."

District Milk Act Violation

The Washington Post for May 14 says: "A Cleveland concern which has been shipping canned cream into the District will be prosecuted in Police Court for violation of the milk act of 1925 upon recommendation of Health Officer William C. Fowler. The cream has been persistently shipped into the District without a permit being asked, Doctor Fowler said in turning the case over to the corporation counsel. These permits are issued, as to dairies, only after a rigid inspection has been made of the source of supply.....Meanwhile, the name of the shipper is being kept secret by the Health Department."

Dominican Cattle Cooperation

"On January 11, 1931, the principal agriculturists and cattle raisers of the neighborhood met in the city hall of Higuey (Dominican Republic), and, in the interests of the greater development of that district, agreed to call an assembly of all farmers and ranch owners of the region for the establishment of the Eastern Cooperative Society of Agriculturists and Cattle Raisers. The main object of the society is to develop the rich agricultural resources of the district to the best possible advantage by cooperative effort. The society was formally organized with great enthusiasm on January 17." (La Opinion, January 19, 1931.)

International Commerce Convention

Stephen Bell writes of "High Lights of the International Convention," in Commerce and Finance for May 13. He says: "In the scope of its discussions the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce held last week in Washington surpassed any of its predecessors.....There was plenty of evidence that the war psychology, instead of being dead, has but turned in part from military things and is more deeply immersed in economic war than ever before. Perhaps this is natural.....The report of the committee of the American section headed by William Butterworth, president of the American Chamber of Commerce last year, was a masterly presentation and championship of mass production and high wages as the secret of America's relative prosperity. Buttressing this report at many points was another one on 'The Mechanization of Industry.' It showed

that machines in the long run, whatever may be their immediate and temporary effect, can not truthfully be charged with having reduced employment, since in the occupations where mechanical improvements have been carried furthest, such as the printing, automobile, electrical and sundry other industries, more jobs have been created than have been destroyed. Aloyse Meyer of Luxembourg, president of the European Steel Cartel, seemed to dissent from these views. He stated that the policy of high wages has not given satisfactory results in Great Britain and Germany and intimated that the American wage scale is out of balance. He was countered by Gerard Swope, president of the Electric Light Co., who pointed out that notwithstanding the high cost of improved machinery, better methods, introducing safety devices, and higher wages on top of these things, unit production costs have been steadily lowered. Placing responsibility for unemployment on industry itself, he intimated that freeing labor from the fear of unemployment would prove another agency for reducing unit labor costs still more by means of better workmanship and the better heart for work that would result.....An American committee headed by F. P. Valentine of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. presented the theory that consumption rather than production should have first consideration in the conduct of business-- first find out what demand is or is likely to be, and then adjust production thereto. The remarks of Dr. Oscar Semple of Germany were most instructive in regard to this much touted 'rationalization' theory. He described Germany's plan of 'rationalization' by which manufactures have been reduced to conform with demand, and expressed his dissatisfaction with the results. He also stated his belief that when real peace and confidence have been established among nations the present capacity of all the industrial nations will not be sufficient to satisfy human demands....."

Unemployment Insurance

An editorial in American Bankers Association Journal for May says: "Paraphrasing a familiar quotation it may be said: 'The path of unemployment insurance leads but to the dole.' During the latter part of the last century a number of progressive trades unions in England conceived the idea of exacting from their members a periodic contribution to a fund to be paid out during periods of unemployment. As far as the worker was concerned the experiment was simply a measure of organized thrift and foresight. In 1909 a Liberal British party was in the saddle and proceeded to adopt the measure which the trades unions had already subjected to a limited test. The idea seemed to have such substantial merit as to warrant its application on a broader scale to include a larger number of England's working men. As the scheme was originally adopted by the English Government it possessed the identical safeguards which it had while it was being applied by the unions themselves. The right to participate in the distribution of the fund had to wait upon a definite number of contributions by the worker. Payments were confined to those who had assisted in the creation of the reserve funds and no others. The number of emergency payments depended upon the number of contributions made, and in no sense was the worker permitted to feel that the payment he received from this fund was a largess paid to insure his vote for the right party. The original bulwarks of the plan have disintegrated under political pressure. The statesmen of Great Britain, from the depths of their profound sympathy for the idle, have created a distinction between the covenanted and noncovenanted beneficiaries of insurance paying. The latter constitutes that large and ever-increasing class which has made no contribution of any kind to the fund and has no proprietary claim upon the

payments which it receives. The fund itself is at the present time in debt to the English Government to the extent of $450,000,000. Now comes the significant proposal. It is made by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. It is nothing less than that all the workers should be treated exactly alike. In other words, no workers should be compelled to contribute to a reserve fund to tide him over a period of unemployment. The proposal is the final link in the inexorable sequence of events which we may call the logic of unemployment insurance. It makes every idle worker the unblushing candidate for state charity."

Wage Maintenance or Reduction

La Salle Extension University Bulletin is quoted in Commerce and Finance for May 13 as follows: "Those who maintain that wages should be reduced point out that since prices have declined during the last year and a half by close to 20 per cent the producer and manufacturer finds his profits being wiped out so long as his labor costs remain the same. If costs could be reduced about the same as the price decline he would have an incentive for going ahead with the production of more commodities and thus in the long run could provide more work for a larger number of employees during more hours per week. In the end labor would benefit by the wage reduction-- such is the viewpoint of those favoring a lowering in the wage rates. Others point out, however, that reduced wages mean less purchasing power and a curtailing of the market. And one of the difficulties now is that the market will not absorb the goods that are produced. The apparent interest of each individual industry is to keep wages low and reduce labor cost. When all businesses pay out smaller amounts, however, who can purchase the goods? We do know that the wage earners and the great mass of lowered salaried workers who would be affected by reductions constitute the major part of the American market. Clearly the flow of money to the consumers must be provided for if business activity is to be maintained. It has been true in the past that prosperity is accompanied by good wages and by large payments of workers. Economic progress is accompanied by a continually rising standard of living. New demands, desire for more comfortable living, and the ability of the many to satisfy these desires does provide a market and thus stimulates business and industrial activity. We can hardly expect to make progress by reducing the market, especially since American business will evidently depend to a large extent upon the domestic purchaser for some time yet. Foreign buying is likely to be delayed until after the recovery is well under way in this country....."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 14:-- Livestock prices in Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.): good and choice $7.25-9; cows, good and choice $5-6; heifers (550-850 lbs.): good and choice $7-8.50; vealers, good and choice $8-9.50; feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice $7-8.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.): good and choice $6.30-6.95; light lights (140-160 lbs.): good and choice $7.10-7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.): good and choice $6.65-7.25. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) $8.50-9.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $6.50-8.25

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein), Minneapolis 81-1/8-84-1/8¢; No. 2 red winter, St. Louis 80-81¢; Kansas City 73½-74½¢; No. 2 hard winter, Kansas City 73½¢; No. 3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 49-50¢; Kansas City 48½-51¢; No. 3 yellow, Chicago 59-59¼¢; Minneapolis 52-53¢; St. Louis 58½-59¢; Kansas City 51-52½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneapolis 25¾-26¼¢; St. Louis 30½-30¾¢; Kansas City 30½-31¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought $3.50-4.50 per double-head barrel in the East; $2.50 f.o.b Hastings. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs $1.65-2.25 per 100 lbs. in city markets; few $1.25 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.65-2 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $1.30-1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; $1 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $2-2.50 per 24-pt. crate in city markets; auction sales $1.50-1.72½ f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys and Klondikes 8-12½¢ per qt. in the East; $3.50-4.95 f.o.b. per 32-qt. crate at Chadbourn. California Salmon Tint cantaloupe $5-6.50 per standard 45s in terminal markets; $2-2.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions $1-1.50 per standard crate in consuming centers; 50-lb. sacks 75¢ f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 65¢-$1.10 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Mississippi Pointed type $1.50-1.75 per barrel crate in Pittsburgh; 75¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples $6 per barrel in New York City; bushel baskets $1.85-2 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 11 points to 8.92¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 15.04¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 9.48¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 9.55¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24½¢; 91 score, 24¢; 90 score, 23½¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-14¢; Single Daisies, 13¼-14¢; Young Americas, 13¾-14½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agric. Economics.)

DAILY DIGEST

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DUTCH RUBBER COMMITTEE

A Hague dispatch to-day states that under the auspices of the Dutch Minister of Colonies, a committee representing rubber interests, including Messrs. Burger, Crone and Enthouen, under the presidency of Professor de Bushy, was appointed yesterday to study the rubber problem.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE MEN MEET

A Chicago dispatch to-day states that business men of 36 nations were banqueted by the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday in an atmosphere of optimism toward world economics. The report says: "Nearly 2,000 guests, gathered in celebration of Chicago's ten-day trade jubilee and in honor of delegates to the recent International Chamber of Commerce convention in Washington, heard commercial leaders of the world appeal for mutual understanding of diverse viewpoints. M. Georges Theunis, president of the International Chamber and former Prime Minister of Belgium, spoke for the shortest period by 'introducing a resolution omitted at the Washington meeting.' 'Are we downhearted?' was M. Theunis' 'resolution,' and his hearers thundered 'No.' With that he concluded his speech.

"Silas H. Strawn, of Chicago, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, spoke to correct a 'misunderstanding' which he said existed throughout the country regarding a resolution on allied war debts and tariffs passed at the Washington convention. 'I submit,' he said, 'that the attitude of the American delegation is plain, that we do not oppose the right of any nation to ask for reconsideration of its war debts and that we favor adjustment of inequalities in all tariffs, creating embargoes only against dumping and other unfair practices.....' Josef Sachs, Swedist merchant prince, recommended that national debts should be reduced to conform to the present value of money as an antidote for restriction on competition, and that all trade barriers between nations be removed, 'as they will accentuate and prolong the economic crisis.'"

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC PACT PROPOSAL

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "Aristide Briand's scheme for replacing the German Mittel-Europa dream with a comprehensive European economic pact was presented in a note yesterday to all the nations represented on the Pan-European committee.....The plan appears to be threefold-- economic, financial, and agrarian. The whole economic structure of Europe would be coordinated, gradually at first but finally reaching a point where the tariff walls would be lowered and other drastic measures would be taken until Europe functioned as an economic whole. The seventy or more industrial cartels which are actively or otherwise in existence in Europe would be taken as a basis of European economic stabilization, while the financial institutions, presumably with the whole-hearted support of French capital, would operate in the best interests of Europe, assisting weaker States in need of money to reach a position where they would be important economic units. The depressed agricultural States, with special reference to those along the Danube, would be revived by means of a carefully worked-out scheme of purchases....."

Section 2

Australian Prickly Pear Destruction

Scientific American for June quotes an article entitled "Man's Insect Allies" from Illustrated London News on the destruction of the prickly pear pest in Australia by the introduction of the insect, "Cactoblastis cactorum." The article says in part: "Australia has been termed a land of pests, mostly imported from other countries. Not the least of these is the prickly pear, a plant of American origin belonging to the cactus family (Cactaceoe), a species which has spread over 50,000,000 acres of land in Queensland and New South Wales, and is known throughout Australia as the pest pear, or more simply, 'the pear' (Opuntia inermis) .....Once the authorities had become aware of the enormous spread of the plant and its devastating properties, steps were taken to deal with it. A Government Prickly Pear Traveling Commission was set up, which traveled round the world in 1912-14 studying the plant. An immense amount of information was obtained, particularly from the skilled botanists of the United States. Two solutions of the problem presented themselves. The pear could either be economically utilized, or it must be eradicated..... Insect enemies of plants fall into two classes-- those which live on a great variety and are termed 'omnivorous vegetarians,' and those which live only on a single type of plant and are termed 'restricted vegetarians.' Obviously, a restricted vegetarian had to be found.....Consequently, in seeking a 'restricted vegetarian' which would prey upon the pest pear and on nothing else, the greatest caution was required. 'Biological control' promised the only hope of success, but the insect itself must be completely under control; must do its work and then die! An experimental station was set up, and insects and parasites of all kinds were imported from North and South America. From exhaustive tests there emerged a faint ray of hope in the shape of 'Cactoblastis cactorum.' Soon this stout-hearted little insect began to be regarded as Australia's 'white hope' in the fight with the pear. He is extraordinarily prolific; he is a most accommodating insect; and yet he is very particular in his diet, and shows a marked partiality for the pear-- so marked, indeed, that he will eat nothing else. He was soon acclimatized and has been easily established.....The Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research now believe that the end is in sight. Nearly 100,000 dollars a year is being spent on behalf of Cactoblastis in his battle with the pear, and he is winning all along the line. The war is being watched with intense interest throughout Australia and by entomologists throughout the world.....Only five years have elapsed since the first 2,500 eggs were brought to Australia from Uruguay. The consignment proved an immediate success; the caterpillars thrived on the pear and produced moths that deposited 100,000 eggs. The second generation yielded 2,540,000 eggs. From October 1927 to June 1929, in Queensland alone, in the main pear area, 220,000,000 eggs were liberated and distributed, and in 1930 the board liberated 500,000,000 eggs.....The havoc which Cactoblastis is wreaking on the pear is marvelous to behold....."

Irrigation in Oregon

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for May 7 says: "Irrigation farming is not all alike. The Wenatchee apple orchard tract has one kind of irrigation farming. The one-cow irrigated pasture of the small tract in Ada County, Idaho, is another kind of irrigation farming. Here is Lake County in Oregon, with its 7,920 square miles, about the size of the State of New Jersey, having another kind of irrigation. Of the 5,100,000 acres of land in Lake County, 140,000 are under irrigation.....The

balance is range land, partly desert and partly forest. Now as to irrigation in Lake County. Of the 140,000 irrigated acres, about 100,000 are in wild hay meadows, and about half of the remaining 40,000 is used for forage crops. Practically 99.6 per cent of the county is used for production of forage, either pasture or hay. Lake County irrigation follows suit."

Spargo on Conditions

John Spargo writes on "American Individualism Triumphant" in Nation's Business for May. He says in part: ".....We are in the midst of a period of widespread and serious depression. Yet, there need be no despair. As surely as the twigs and branches testify that they are certain to produce again their glory of leaf and blossom and fruit, so there is abundant evidence that the soil of our national life is preparing a revival of prosperity. The increasing boldness and vigor of the self-defense of American industry and commerce is a significant and encouraging indication of steady, and relatively rapid, economic recovery. The leaders of the Nation's economic life are meeting the attacks upon our economic system, not desperately as men fighting a losing battle, but with the superb audacity of men confident of victory....."